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## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY A COLONIAL CHURCH

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

EDENTON and its environs was the nucleus of civilization for one section of the state of North Carolina at a very early date. St. Paul's church in Edenton is identified with the history of the colony, an account of which forms an interesting chapter. The vestry-books, dating back to 1701, still in a state of perfect preservation, are of uncommon historic interest.

North Carolina's most accurate historian, Martin, in referring to the early settlement of the state, says: "At this time [about 1658] there were two points only in which incipient English settlements could be discerned, the one on the northern shore of Albemarle sound and the streams which flow into it, the population of which was very thin and the greatest part of it on the north-east bank of Chowan river"; the other was the settlement near the site of the present city of Wilmington, of which we have nothing to say in this paper. Lawson, our first historian, whose tragic fate with the Indians is more than a counterpart of the romantic adventures of Captain John Smith, testifies to the same fact. The thickest part of this settlement first received the name of "Chowon precinct," and is subsequently alluded to as the "towne in Queen Ann's Creek," the "towne in Mattercomock Creek," and "Port of Roanoke." Upon the death of the royal governor, Edenton, in 1722, it was dignified by the name of Edenton in his honor. Bancroft says: "Here was a colony of men from civilized life, scattered among the forests, resting on the bosom of nature. *With absolute freedom of conscience*, benevolent reason was the simple rule of their conduct. Are there any," says he, "who doubt man's capacity for self-government, let them study the history of North Carolina."

This colony attracted the attention of Sir Wm. Berkeley, of Virginia, who appointed, in 1663, William Drummond, a Scotch Presbyterian then residing in Virginia, their first governor.

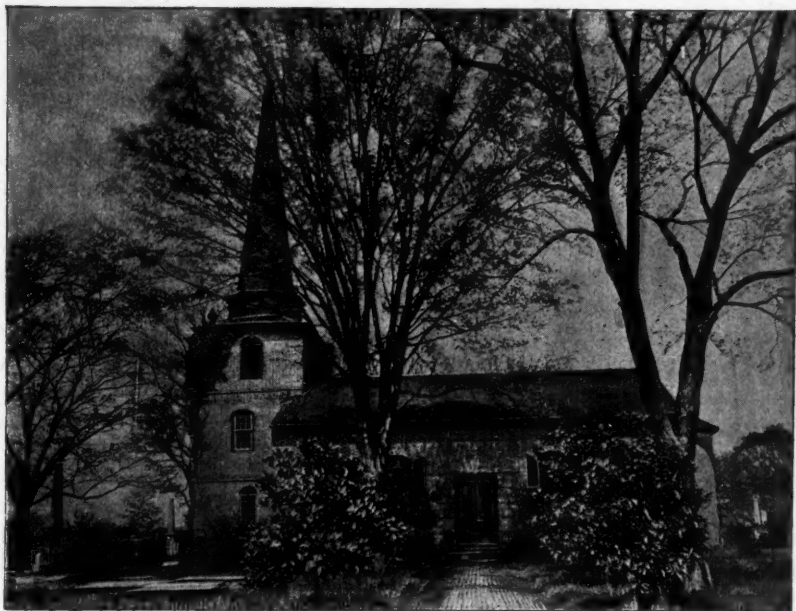
I wish the reader to note, and history confirms the fact, that resistance to British authority existed here nearly one hundred years before the Revolution, for the many early disturbances and frequent rebellions were nothing more than a resistance to "illegal and usurped authority," and a contest for religious freedom. These were long shadows cast before the mighty revolution.

This little colony might, therefore, be styled the embryo republic, and the birthplace of the American Revolution. In the history of all governments the oppressed are long tolerant of their oppressors before they break their chains, and revolution was a progressive development. It took nearly five hundred years to free France of its despots. Brazil, I believe, presents a singular exception, when, as if by magic, the empire ceased to exist, and a virgin republic sprang full-panoplied upon the scene.

The same liberty-loving spirit which characterized the people of this colony crystallized in subsequent years in the form of the "St. Paul's Declaration of Independence."

Pursuant to an act of assembly, the vestry of St. Paul's met at the house of Thomas Gilliam, December 15, 1701. The Hon. Henderson Walker, then governor, Colonel Wm. Wilkinson, and Captain Thomas Lewton were appointed wardens for a year, and instructed "to agree with a workman for building a church twenty-five feet long, posts in the ground, and held to the collar beams." It was built upon an acre of land given by Edward Smethwick, and was finished in 1702. This was the first church ever built upon North Carolina soil. The vestries of those old days, when church and state were united, possessed considerable civil authority, and were about equal in power to our county commissioners. They were empowered to collect tithes, provide standards of weights and measures, etc.

In 1704 Dr. John Blair presented himself to the vestry as a minister, and was received by them at a salary of thirty pounds per year. The services had previously been conducted by readers employed at a small salary, whose only qualifications were that they should promise to live sober and exemplary lives during their period of service. The temporary church lasted but a few years, for in 1709 the Rev. Mr. Adams, who came here under the auspices of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel," wrote: "They built a church some years ago, but it is small and very sorrily put together, and therefore I prevailed with them to build another, which they went about when I came away." The dimensions of the new church were forty feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and fourteen feet high. In 1714, according to the records, this church was still unfinished, and it was either



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA—COMPLETED IN 1745.

never finished at all or soon fell into decay, for Governor Boyd of Virginia, who was here in 1728 on the commission to run the boundary line between North Carolina and Virginia, says that Mr. Fontaine, the minister who accompanied him, "preached in the court-house for want of a consecrated place of worship." It was not until 1729 that the initial step was taken towards building the present brick edifice. In April, 1729, Governor Everard wrote the following letter to the bishop of London in regard to the church : " 'Tis with no small concern I send you this, to inform you that our church is not built now, nor is it like to be gone about ; for those men that were appointed commissioners for the building it have six hundred pounds in their hands, and are now the only opposers of building one. I was, in order to laying the foundation, chose church-warden with one Mr. Mosely. We had several meetings to consult about building it, but could not agree, being always hindered by our secretary, one Mr. John Lovick, a man of no religion, fears not God nor man, believes neither, seldom seen at any place of divine worship, his money is his God, ridicules all goodness. While such a man is in power no good can be expected." In 1736 a tax was laid

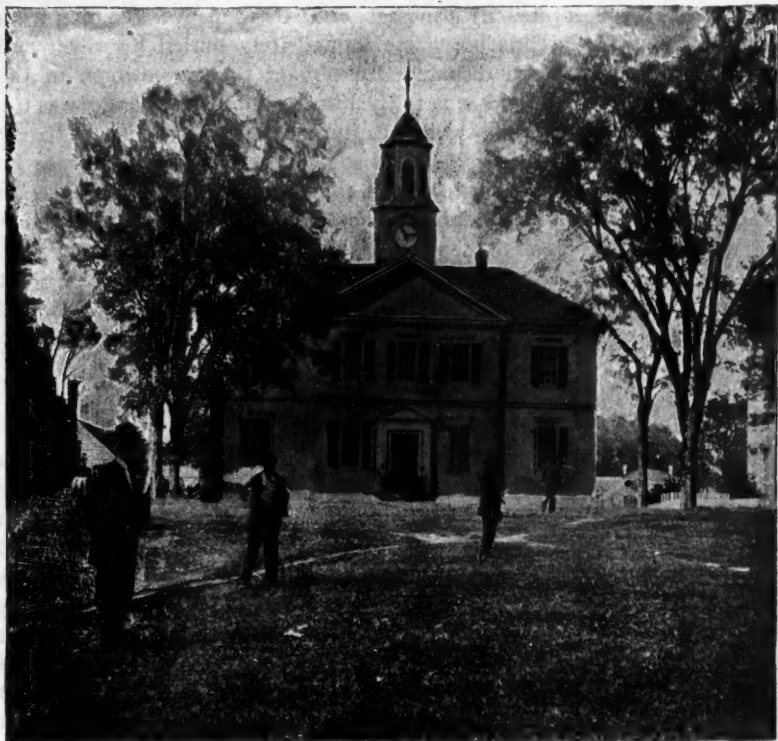
for building this church, and in 1738 the work was actually begun; it was not, however, finished until 1745. About the latter part of that century the church fell into decay, and was restored to its present beauty largely through the munificence of Mr. Josiah Collins, and the stained-glass window over the chancel memorializes this act of generosity.

Nine ministers officiated here up to the time of the Revolution, the last one being the Rev. Daniel Earle, familiar to tradition and history as Parson Earle. The early ministers were in some instances unworthy of their trusts: being unwilling to endure the privations and inconveniences of a new and unsettled country, they soon abandoned their flocks and returned to England; but Parson Earle was a man of such strong points of character, and was so typical of the parsons of those old days, that it is interesting to study his life and character. Oliver Wendell Holmes has painted just such an one in his "Wonderful One-hoss Shay." We can almost see him now as he passes in his old stock gig

"Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked bay."

He was born near the town of Bandon, province of Munster, Ireland, and was the younger son of an Irish nobleman. His family was one of prominence and distinction; one of his ancestors was General Earle, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne. In early life he was an officer in the British army, but his marriage with the daughter of a high church official changed the whole course of his life, and he soon resigned his commission to take holy orders. The date of his emigration to America is not known, but he was first sent by the Bishop of London to that part of Virginia now called Gloucester county. In 1757 he came to the Albemarle section to act as curate for the aged Rev. Mr. Hall, the rector of St. Paul's, who was then in feeble health, and in 1760 was made full rector. His charge not only included Edenton, but many mission stations scattered through the section now known as Chowan, Hertford, and Gates counties. His wife, who died before his departure for America, left him two little daughters; these he committed to the care of friends in England, to be reared and educated. When he came to this section he settled on Chowan river, and named his residence Bandon, after his native town. He then married a Welsh lady, the widow Charity Jones, of Smithfield, Virginia, by whom he had no issue. "Parson Earle" was not only a faithful minister, but grew to be a successful farmer and fisherman: he was one of the pioneers in the herring-fishing in this country. About this time his church in Edenton became somewhat dilapidated, and the worshipers few in number. One Sunday morning, tradition has it, when the parson arrived in





COURT-HOUSE AT EDENTON—BUILT IN 1731.

[*This was at one time the colonial capital of North Carolina.*]

Edenton to preach to the faithful, he was shocked to find placarded upon the church door the following doggerel rhyme:

“A half-built church  
And a broken-down steeple,  
A herring-catching parson  
And a dam set of people.”

He was ever afterwards styled the “herring-catching parson.”

He was an active sympathizer in the struggle for independence, and was on that account debarred from preaching in his church in Edenton during the Revolution.

Several attempts were made by the British to capture him. Upon one

occasion he was informed by a messenger that troops were coming from Edenton to take him prisoner. He immediately buried his silver and treasures in his cellar, and dispatched a servant to his plowmen in the fields to fly to the woods and secrete the horses; but his messenger was too late, and four of his best horses were captured, the parson himself barely escaping. He was unjustly accused by some of being a tory, because he did not sever all connection with the Church of England, and organize an independent church; but he held that the church was of divine origin, that he was a simple priest, and that the bishop of London alone had that power.

He baptized all the children of this section, and was the welcome guest of every fireside. He was a man of high educational attainments, and possessed great wit and humor, united with the kindest of hearts. He was

"True to his country, bounteous to the poor;  
In all things temperate, sober, just, and pure."

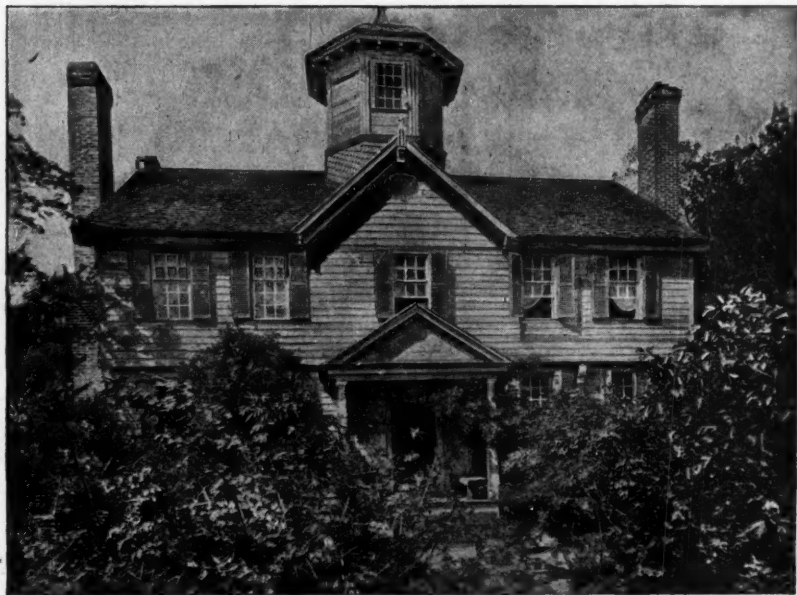
The two daughters whom he had left in England came to America when they were grown. One of them married Hon. Charles Johnson; the other, Miss Nancy, never married, but assisted her father in a school of high order which he established at Bandon. He died in 1790, and was buried near the site of his old home. The modest slab which once marked his resting-place has long since been covered by the drifting sands, and the tall pines which surround this lonely spot sigh to every passing breeze their sad requiem for the repose of his soul. His church is the admiration of the stranger. Half-clad in ivy, time's green uniform, it stands like a silent sentinel, and as the sun traces the shadow of its tall spire upon the sod, it points almost every hour, like the hand of a huge dial, to the grave of some distinguished citizen. Its gilded cross, glittering and shimmering against the evening sky, suggests the vision of the Emperor Constantine.

The original bell of this church was taken down in response to Beauregard's call to melt the bells of the confederacy and cast them into cannon, which inspired the beautiful war-lyric, "Melt the bells." It helped to form the "Edenton Bell Battery," which did efficient service, and was surrendered to Sherman at Greensborough. The silver chalice and paten now in use bears this inscription: "The gift of Col. Edward Mosely for ye use of ye Church in Edenton in the year of 1725."

The vestry of St. Paul's, imbued with the same spirit of liberty which had inoculated the whole country, gave vent to the following blazing declaration of independence:

"We the subscribers professing our allegiance to the king and acknowl-

edging the constitutional executive power of government, do solemnly profess, testify, and declare that we do absolutely believe that neither the parliament of Great Britain nor any member or constituent branch thereof have a right to impose taxes upon these colonies to regulate the internal policy thereof, and that all attempts by fraud or force to establish and exercise such claims and powers are violations of the peace and security of the people and ought to be resisted to the utmost, and that the people of



HOUSE ERECTED IN 1758 BY THE NOTORIOUS FRANCIS CORBIN.

[Corbin was Lord Granville's land agent in America for his betrothed, Jean Junds, both of whom died before their marriage could be consummated. The property was sold by Corbin's brother and heir, Edmund Corbin, to Dr. Samuel Dickinson, and is still occupied by his descendants. The portrait of Mrs. Penelope Barker, of Revolutionary Tea-party fame, hangs in one of its apartments. The assembly of North Carolina is said to have met here formerly. The initials F. C. and date 1758 are still plainly visible upon the gable-post.]

this province singly and collectively are bound by the acts and resolutions of the continental and provincial congresses, because in both they are freely represented by persons chosen by themselves, and we do solemnly and sincerely promise and engage under the sanction of virtue, honor and the sacred love of liberty and our country to maintain and support all and every the acts, resolutions and regulations of the said continental and provincial congresses to the utmost of our power and ability.

In testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands this 19th of June 1776.

RICHD. HOSKINS.  
DAVID RICE.  
AARON HILL.  
PELATIAH WALTON.  
WM. HINTON.

THOS. BONNER.  
WM. BOYD.  
THOS. BENBURY.  
JACOB HUNTER.  
JOHN BEASLEY.  
WILLIAM BENNETT.  
WILLIAM ROBERTS."

*Richd Hoskins*  
*David Rice*  
*Aaron Hill*  
*Pelotiah Walton*  
*Wm Hinton*

*Thos Bonner*  
*Wm Boyd*  
*Thos Benbury*  
*Jacob Hunter*  
*John Beasley*  
*William Bennett*  
*William Roberts*

FAC-SIMILE OF SIGNATURES FROM THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

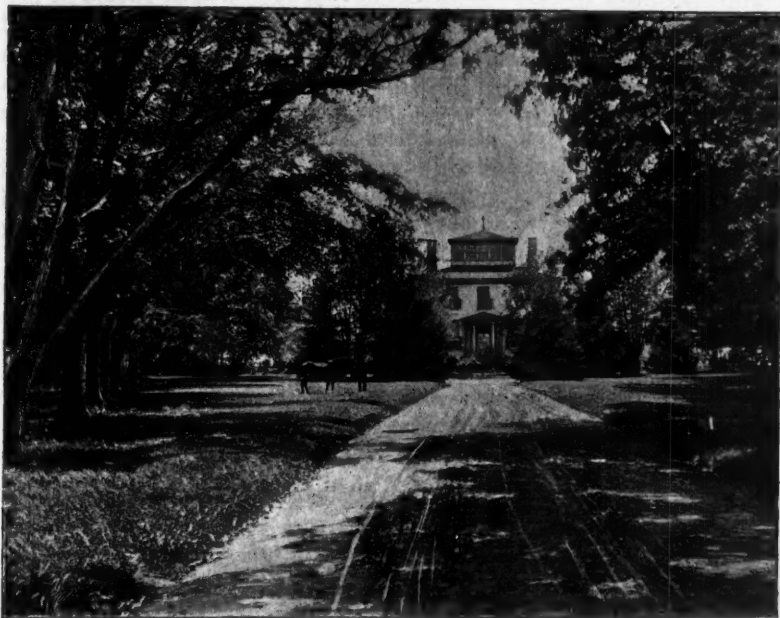
Here is a declaration of independence of which little is known beyond our borders. It is remarkable not only for its precedence of the national by fifteen days, but for the purity of its patriotism and its utterance of the sacred truths of liberty.

Bold indeed were they, when royal authority was supreme and when the church received its maintenance almost entirely from the crown, to make such declarations. It was treason, and treason was death. The preamble, "professing our allegiance to the king," reads like bitter mockery. The very souls of the signers seemed to exult themselves in the roundness of the sentences and the flourishes of their pens. It would be interesting to know who was the author of those patriotic words,—who the Jefferson of that occasion. I am inclined, from what is known traditionally, to accredit its authorship to Richard Hoskins, whose name appears first. The spirit of liberty seemed to have taken entire hold upon his family.



His wife, as I have written elsewhere, was a member of the "Historic Tea-party of Edenton, 1774," and signed the noted protest against tea-drinking.

Richard Hoskins was a zealous and fearless patriot: joining the American army at the first sound to arms, he served with signal bravery and courage until its close. During his absence his wife managed his entire farming interest with prudence and profit, and proved always to him an efficient helpmate. When they were first married they came down the Roanoke



"HAYES": HOME OF GOVERNOR SAMUEL JOHNSTON—BUILT IN 1801.

NOW THE RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN G. WOOD.

river in an open boat, crossed the Albemarle sound, and landed at Edenton. He then took his bride behind his own horse to his farm by a bridle path, there being no public roads in that direction then. Her wedding dress she spun and wove from flax grown upon her father's farm. So delicate and smooth was the warp, that when she was preparing it for the loom she passed the entire chain through her ring. The art of home production probably reached its greatest perfection about this time. All connection with the mother country was severed, and the colonists thrown upon

their own resources. It was indispensable to every lady's education that she should know how to spin, sew, and weave. The spider-like fineness of their yarns, the exquisite beauty of their needlework, and the lacy filminess of the woven fabrics which their nimble fingers wrought, are the envy and admiration of the present age.

Edward Everett, the great statesman, said upon one occasion that "national recollection was the foundation of national character." It seems proper that the celebration of national anniversaries should be perpetuated, and that the great men and great events of our country should ever be kept before the youth of our land, not only to develop patriotism and stimulate example, but to bring about a love for the study of our own history. It is written of the warlike and unlettered Spartans, that before going into battle they offered sacrifices and poured out libations to the Muses, that their valiant and virtuous deeds should not be unsung and unrecorded. We are too careless of our state history: already skeptical writers are beginning to doubt the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Our colonial records are a vast mine of historic wealth, but without an index are a chaos of undigested material which nobody can use, and on that account are thoroughly disappointing to all investigators and students of our state history. New York and Pennsylvania have both made valuable indexes for their colonial records, and it seems plainly the duty of the press of North Carolina to urge immediate legislative action upon the subject. This is the age of the revival of history, and unless some steps are taken to stimulate interest in the study of our state history oblivion must be our fate.

*Richard Dillard*

EDENTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

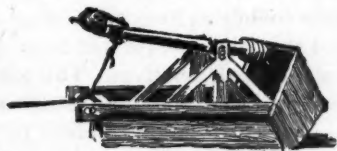
## THE STORY OF MARCO POLO

WHO LIVED TWO HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE COLUMBUS

The first man to help people to know more about the world and to make them wish to know still more was a Venetian gentleman named Marco Polo, who lived two hundred years before Columbus. When Marco Polo was born (about 1254), his father and uncle, Nicolo and Maffeo Polo, had just sailed away from Venice, which was their home, on a trading voyage to Constantinople. When they got to that city, instead of trading the goods which they had brought with them for some of the silks and spices which came from the far East, and returning home as other merchants did, they exchanged all their merchandise for jewels—which could be concealed from robbers more easily than gold—and went on into the eastern countries. I suppose they had some curiosity to find out where the spices, silks, gums, and jewels, which Europeans were so glad to buy, came from. They journeyed through Asia to China, or Cathay, as people called it in those days. The great Chinese emperor, Kublai Khan, treated the strangers very kindly, and sent back a message by them to the pope.

The travelers were gone nineteen years, and when they returned they found that Nicolo had a son named Marco whom they had never seen, although he had by this time grown to be a man. They stayed in Italy two years, and then they took Marco with them and set out for the empire of Kublai Khan once more, carrying some presents and letters from the pope to the Chinese emperor. It took the Polos four years to make the difficult and dangerous journey across Asia to the home of the Grand Khan, who was very much delighted to see them. Marco became a great favorite with the emperor, who made him one of his officers. While Marco Polo was traveling about China as an officer of Kublai Khan, his father and uncle made themselves useful by building a catapult, which was a machine at that time in use in Europe for throwing stones and other missiles. Gunpowder had not yet been invented.

When the Polos had been away from home about twenty years they

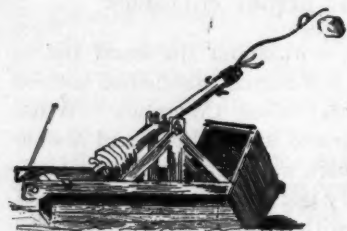


THE LOADED CATAPULT, 1275.  
FROM "THE STORY OF COLUMBUS."

grew homesick. They asked the khan for permission to go back to Venice for a visit, but the emperor was so fond of them that he at first refused. He finally consented to let them go, but he made them promise to return to China, giving them at the same time many rich presents and some

tablets of gold, which they were to show as passports in the various countries that they would have to pass through.

About this time the daughter of Kublai Khan was to be married to the king of Persia. The khan sent the Polos as far as Persia in the fleet which carried the princess to her new home. The Chinese fleet touched at different points in the East Indies, and so the travelers had a chance to see something of the islands where spices grew. When

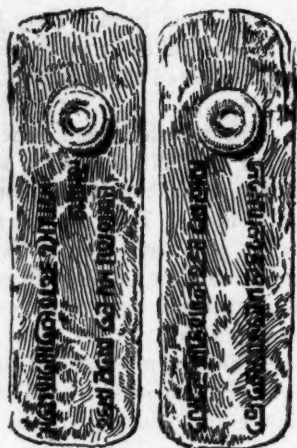


THE CATAPULT DISCHARGED.  
PRIOR TO THE INVENTION OF GUNPOWDER.  
FROM "THE STORY OF COLUMBUS."

they reached Persia, they were entertained very magnificently for nine months. After this somewhat long wedding festival was over, the Polos continued on their way to Europe, dressed in coarse Chinese costume, so that they might not be in danger of being murdered for their riches.

When they reached Venice, after having been gone twenty-four years, the travelers found that they had come to be regarded by their friends as long since dead and buried, and that their house had been inherited by some of their relatives. This was unpleasant for the three Polos, especially as the members of their family refused to believe that they were indeed themselves, which was not so strange, for the wanderers were very much tanned, wore coarse Chinese dresses, and spoke their own tongue like Chinamen.

The strangers, however, gave a dinner to which they invited all the gentlemen of the Polo family. When the guests arrived they found the travelers dressed in robes of crimson satin. No sooner had water been served for the washing of hands, after the fashion of those days, than the three strange Polos rose, left the



CHINESE PASSPORT OF GOLD.  
SUCH AS GIVEN TO THE POLOS BY THE KHAN.  
FROM "THE STORY OF COLUMBUS."



room, and presently returned in robes of crimson damask. They caused the satin gowns to be cut up and divided among the servants. The guests probably thought this a very extravagant proceeding. However, the dinner had progressed but little further before the travelers again left the room and returned in crimson velvet robes, while the damask gowns were also distributed among the servants. After a time the three Polos left the room once more, and came back dressed as Venetians, causing the velvet suits to be cut up as the others had been. Finally, when the cloth was



COLUMBUS, WITH JUAN PEREZ, AT THE MONASTERY.  
FROM "THE STORY OF COLUMBUS."

removed from the table and the servants dismissed, the travelers brought in the coarse Chinese dresses which they had worn on their travels. Taking sharp knives, they cut open the seams of these old garments and took out rubies, carbuncles, emeralds, and diamonds. Before leaving China they had exchanged the wealth which Kublai Khan had given them for these jewels, so that they might carry their riches with them. The sight of so much wealth quite freshened the memories of the other members of the Polo family. They could no longer doubt that such rich men were their relations.

After this, many people came to visit Marco Polo in order to talk with him about his travels. He used the word millions so much in describing the riches of Kublai Khan that they dubbed him Messere Marco Millione, or Mr. Marco Millions, as we should say, while his house is yet called "the court of the millions," for many people did not believe the strange tales of Mr. Marco Millions.

Marco Polo was afterwards captured in a war between Venice and Genoa, and while he was in a Genoese prison he dictated an account of his travels to a fellow prisoner, who wrote it down. This book became very famous. Many people doubted Marco Polo's stories about gold-roofed palaces and other fairy-like wonders, though we now know that his marvelous tales were many of them true. The reading of Marco Polo's travels set some thoughtful people to thinking about distant countries and to planning ways of reaching them, so that it was Marco Polo, instead of his father and uncle, who had to do with the making of great discoveries. The Polos were not the only Europeans who had wandered as far as China, but Marco Polo was the first to leave a careful account of what he saw and heard. After him there was an Englishman named Sir John Mandeville who made a similar journey, and also wrote about it. These two books were read much by studious men, who were curious to know more concerning the geography of the world.

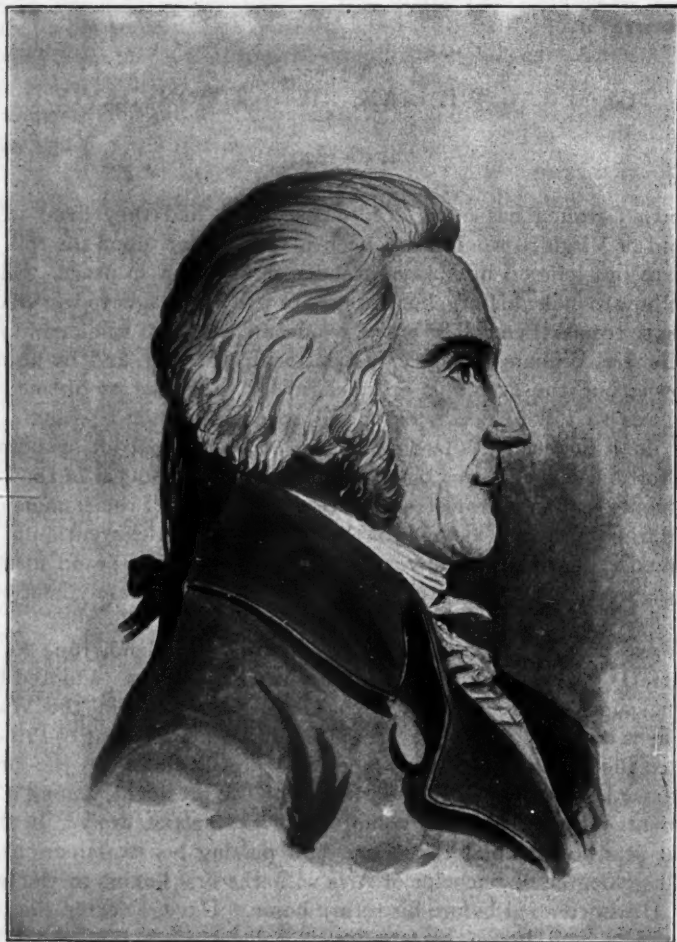
No doubt young Columbus often fancied himself making such a strange journey as did Marco Polo, or sailing still farther than any Portuguese captain had done (in trying to sail round the end of Africa), and reaching the much-desired India. For him, as for many another Genoese young man, the sea was the only highroad to fame and fortune.—ELIZABETH EGGLESTON SEELYE'S *Story of Columbus*.

## GENERAL WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE

1756-1820

North Carolina has many dead whose fame, had they lived in New England or Virginia, would have been blazoned high upon the roll. But the state has loomed up always grander in war than in peace. She has known how to make history, but not how to write it—eager to win victories, careless to record them. The brave, handsome, eloquent soldier and statesman, General William R. Davie, is a national character, and by no means unknown; but the materials are meagre for the life-story of one whose career was so full of deeds, so varied, so eventful that a volume could scarce do it justice. A dashing cavalry officer, a patriot spending his entire fortune as well as his blood for his country; a lawyer of the largest attainments and an orator of superb eloquence; one of the framers of the Constitution in 1787, a member of the North Carolina convention of 1788, the founder of the state university of North Carolina, grand master of masons, governor of the state, minister to France—we rarely hear of him now.

He was born at Egremont, near Whitehaven, England, June 20, 1756. He came to this country with his father in 1763, and was adopted by his maternal uncle, Rev. William Richardson, who lived in the Waxhaw settlement on the Catawba, in South Carolina. He was sent to Princeton, of which the famous Dr. Witherspoon was president, and in the summer of 1776 we hear of him, with the consent of the president, among a party of students raised to serve as volunteers in the patriot army. In the fall of that year he returned to college, and passing his examinations, took his college degree of Bachelor of Arts with the first honors of the institution. His uncle died before his return home. Davie selected the profession of law, and began his studies at Salisbury. In 1777 he joined a detachment of one thousand two hundred men under General Jones, ordered to be raised for the defense of Charleston, then threatened with another attack; but on reaching Camden it was found that the design was abandoned by the enemy, and the detachment returned home after three months' service. In 1779 a troop of cavalry was raised in the Salisbury district. Of this William Barnett, of Mecklenburg, was chosen captain, and Davie lieutenant. His commission, signed by Governor Caswell, is



*W R Davie*

"SOLDIER, JURIST, STATESMAN, AND PATRIOT  
IN THE GLORIOUS WAR FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

A GREAT MAN IN AN AGE OF GREAT MEN.

HE WAS BORN IN EDINBURG 1756,  
AND DIED IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1820."



dated 5 April, 1779. With two hundred horse he was immediately sent into the back country to suppress a tory rising, which was quelled before their arrival. Soon after the troop joined the southern army and was attached to Pulaski's legion.

Captain Barnett having resigned, Davie was promoted to captain, and shortly thereafter was made major. On June 20 of that year he took part in the battle of Stono, near Charleston, in which battle the North Carolina brigade was commanded by General Jethro Sumner. In a cavalry charge of that day Davie was wounded and fell from his horse, but retained his hold of the bridle. The cavalry, dispirited by his fall, were in full retreat when a private in another company, whose horse had been shot under him and was carrying off the saddle, saw Major Davie standing by his horse unable to mount, his thigh being disabled by a severe wound. Though the enemy was close at hand, this soldier deliberately placed Davie on his horse and led it from the field—then disappeared and resumed his place in the ranks, and Davie could discover no trace of him. The wound was a serious one, and kept him long in the hospital at Charleston, rendering him incapable of further service that year. At the siege of Ninety-six, two years later, where Davie was present as commissary-general of the southern army, on the morning of the attack a stranger came to his tent and introduced himself as the man who had saved his life at Stono. He promised to visit him again, but when the troops were recalled from the fruitless attempt to storm the fort the body of the gallant unknown was found among the dead. On his return from the Charleston hospital in September, 1779, Davie being unfit for service, applied for and received his county court license, and was sent by the governor to attend the courts on the Holston river, then in North Carolina, that he might ascertain public sentiment in that section. In the spring of 1780 he received his superior court license. About the same time he obtained authority from the legislature of North Carolina to raise a troop of cavalry and two companies of mounted infantry. The authority was all that the state could give, its funds being too low to provide the means. Major Davie, with a patriotism worthy of perpetual remembrance, disposed of the estate inherited from his uncle, and thus raised the funds to equip his command.

The surrender of Charleston, May 12, 1780, and the surprise and butchery of Buford's men by Colonel Tarleton on the 29th of the same month, completed the subjugation of South Carolina. Colonel Moore, with one thousand one hundred tories, having collected at Ramsour's mills in the edge of the present town of Lincolnton, Colonel Francis Locke, with three hundred militia of Burke, Lincoln, and Rowan, crossed the

Catawba at Beattie's ford, while General Rutherford, acting in concert with him, with seven hundred troops, among whom was Davie and his command, crossed at Tuckaseegee ford. The two divisions were to meet in the night near the enemy and attack at break of day. Rutherford's march being circuitous was delayed, but Colonel Locke, notwithstanding the disparity of force, attacked alone and won a complete victory. Rutherford arrived about an hour after the action, and dispatched Major Davie in pursuit of the fugitives. Shortly after Major Davie was ordered to take post near the South Carolina line, opposite Hanging Rock, to prevent the enemy from foraging and to check the depredations of the tories who infested that section. He was reinforced by some South Carolinians under Major Crawford, by thirty-five Catawba Indians under their chief, "New River," and by part of the Mecklenburg militia. With part of his dragoons and some volunteers he left camp July 20, 1780, to intercept a convoy of provisions and clothing destined for the enemy at Hanging Rock, eighteen miles distant. Marching all night, he turned the enemy's flank and fell into the Camden road five miles below Hanging Rock. Here he awaited the convoy, which appeared in the afternoon, and it was surprised and completely captured with all the stores.

About the last of July, Colonel Sumter with the South Carolina refugees, and Colonel Irwin with the North Carolina troops, advanced to the attack of Rocky Mount, while Major Davie was to make a diversion to engage the attention of the enemy at Hanging Rock. His detachment consisted of eighty mounted men. In sight of the enemy's camp he fell upon three companies of their mounted infantry returning from an excursion. Taken by surprise, they were literally cut to pieces almost before they were aware of his presence. Sixty valuable horses with their furnishings, and one hundred rifles and muskets, were carried off by Davie in safety, without the loss of a man. August 5, an attack was ordered upon Hanging Rock by Colonel Sumter, who commanded in person the eight hundred troops engaged in the expedition. Of these, five hundred were North Carolinians commanded by Colonel Irwin and Major Davie. The troops halted at midnight within two miles of the enemy's camp, which they attacked next morning at daylight. The British regulars were commanded by Major Carden, while among the auxiliaries were several tory regiments. One was composed of tories from the upper Yadkin, commanded by Colonel Bryan (whom Davie afterwards defended when tried for treason at Salisbury), and another mostly of South Carolinians, but led by Colonel John Hamilton, of Halifax, who for many years after the war was British consul at Norfolk. The attack at first was completely suc-

cessful, but from lack of discipline many of the troops plundered the camps and became intoxicated. A part of the British troops remaining intact formed a hollow square and necessitated a retreat, which, however, was made in good order, Davie's corps covering the rear. The wounded were safely convoyed by him to Charlotte, where by his foresight a hospital had been established. It is worthy of note that on this ride to the attack at Hanging Rock, by Davie's side rode as guides conversant with the roads, and of undoubted courage and patriotism, two country lads—brothers, respectively aged fifteen and thirteen years—the younger of whom was Andrew Jackson. Long years after, in the retirement of the Hermitage, he said that Davie was the best soldier he had ever known, and that his own best lessons in the art of war had been learned from him.

On Davie's return from Charlotte he hastened to the general rendezvous of Gates's army at Rugely's mills, and while hastening to join General Gates at Camden, and ten miles from the battle-field, he met the defeated army, with the general leading the retreat. Davie was ordered to fall back on Charlotte, but replied that his men had formed the acquaintance of Tarleton's legion and did not fear to meet them again. He continued his course towards the battle-ground, meeting the flying fragments of the routed army. He secured several wagons loaded with clothing and medicine which had been abandoned. With great thoughtfulness he immediately sent an officer to notify Colonel Sumter of the great disaster, who at once began his retreat along the west bank of the Catawba, towards the up country. Not taking sufficient precaution, however, Sumter was surprised on the 18th by Tarleton at Fishing creek, and his entire command of eight hundred men was captured or put to flight, with the total loss of all his artillery, arms, and baggage. Colonel Sumter himself, who was asleep under a wagon when the attack was made, barely escaped, and the next day reached Davie's camp at Charlotte alone, riding on horseback, without saddle or bridle. The tidings carried consternation into the fragments of Gates's army which had rallied there, and in a few moments Davie and his command were the only force left in front of the enemy. Instead of retiring, he boldly advanced to the Waxhaws and found that the enemy had fallen back to Camden.

On the 5th of September, 1780, Davie was appointed by Governor Nash colonel commandant of cavalry in the western district of North Carolina, with instructions to raise a regiment. When he had collected only about seventy men, with that force and two small companies of riflemen commanded by Major George Davidson, he took post at Providence, twenty-five miles from the British camp. Cornwallis, after resting at

Camden till the first week in September, had advanced to the Waxhaws, forty miles below Charlotte, while the fragments of the American army were slowly gathering at Hillsboro', two hundred miles distant. South Carolina was wholly subjugated and North Carolina had not recovered from the shock of Gates's defeat. Under these circumstances, Colonel Davie, with unprecedented boldness, with a command not exceeding one hundred and fifty men all told, on the 20th of September, turning the right flank of the British army by a circuitous march, fell upon three hundred or four hundred of the enemy at Wahab's plantation. The attack was made at daylight. The surprise was complete.

The enemy left fifteen or twenty dead on the field and had some forty wounded. Davie got off safely with the captured horses and had only one man wounded. The enemy at once caused the farm buildings which belonged to Captain Wahab, then a volunteer with Davie, to be laid in ashes. Davie brought off ninety-six horses and their furnishings, and one hundred and twenty stand of arms, and arrived in camp the same afternoon, having marched sixty miles in less than twenty-four hours, including the time employed in seeking and beating the enemy. That evening Generals Sumner and Davidson arrived at his camp with their force of one thousand badly equipped militia.

On the 24th of September the American patrols gave notice that the force of the enemy was in motion on the Steele creek road, leading to Charlotte. Generals Sumner and Davidson retreated by Phifers on the nearest road to Salisbury. Colonel Davie, with one hundred and fifty mounted men and some volunteers under Major Joseph Graham, was left alone in front of the British army, and he was ordered to observe the enemy and skirmish with his advance. On the evening and night of the 25th he took a number of prisoners, and at midnight took up his position at Charlotte, seven miles from the spot where Earl Cornwallis had encamped. Early on the 26th his patrols were driven in by the enemy's light troops, and in a few moments the legion and light infantry were seen advancing, followed by the whole army. Davie was reinforced in the night by a few volunteers under Major Joseph Graham. Charlotte was then a village of about twenty houses, built on two streets, which crossed each other at right angles. At their intersection stood the court-house. Colonel Davie dismounted one company and stationed it under the court-house, where they were protected by a stone wall. The other two companies were advanced about eighty yards and posted behind some houses and gardens. The legion formed at a distance of three hundred yards with a front to fill the street. On sounding the charge the enemy's cavalry



advanced at full gallop, but at sixty yards from the court-house the Americans opened fire and drove them back with great precipitation. A second and third charge had the same result. Yet, being outflanked by the legion infantry, Davie withdrew his companies in good order, successively covering each other, and retreated on the Salisbury road. The enemy followed with great caution and respect for some distance, when they at length ventured to charge the small rear guard. In this charge Lieutenant Locke and four privates were killed and Major Graham and five privates wounded. The coolness and skill of Davie in this ever memorable combat, in which, with a mere handful of men, he held the whole British army for hours at bay, and drove back repeatedly its best troops, and finally brought off his command unbroken and in good order, stamp him as a soldier of no ordinary capacity. He was at this time twenty-four years of age. Governor Graham says of him: "He was prudent, vigilant, intrepid, and skillful in his movements against the enemy, and with a charming presence, a ready eloquence, and an undaunted spirit, he was among the young men of the day what Harry Percy was 'to the chivalry of England.'" He also terms him "one of the most accomplished and elegant gentlemen of the revolutionary race." Besides his abilities as a leader he was an expert swordsman. It is said in *Gordon's Anecdotes of the Revolution* that he had slain more men in personal encounters in battle than any man in the army.

The next day after the brilliant affair at Charlotte, Colonel Davie joined the army at Salisbury, where recruits having come in, and Colonel Taylor from Granville having joined him, his force consisted of three hundred mounted infantry and a few dragoons. Generals Sumner and Davidson continued their retreat across the Yadkin, while Davie returned towards Charlotte, and he so vexed the British by cutting off the forage parties, and beating up their advanced posts, that Cornwallis began to feel great distress for want of forage and supplies.\* The British officer declared he had "found a rebel in every bush outside his encampment." On October 7 occurred the disastrous defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain, and on the night of October 14 Cornwallis began his retreat to South Carolina, followed by Davie, who harassed his rear, and captured part of his baggage. On the 19th the British crossed the Catawba at Land's ford, and completely evacuated the state of North Carolina. When General Greene took command of the southern army in December, 1780, he met Colonel Davie for the first time. The commissary department became vacant by the resignation of Colonel Thomas Polk. The subsistence of the army

\* *Tarleton's Campaigns.*

had become very difficult, and Colonel Polk declared that it had become impossible. General Greene having formed a high estimate of Colonel Davie's abilities, earnestly and in most flattering terms solicited him to relinquish his hopes of brilliant service in the field, and accept the vacant office. At the call of patriotism he abandoned the tempting career which lay before him, and assumed the not less important but more unpleasant and arduous duties of a station which offered no distinctions. General Greene had himself set the example, having relinquished a brilliant career in the field to assume for years the duties of quartermaster-general of the army. Colonel Davie assumed the duties of his new post in January, 1781, and continued with the army for the next five months. Hardly any combination of circumstances could exist presenting greater difficulties to the commissary of an army than those under which he began. With a depreciated, almost worthless currency, and an exhausted country, his only resource was to receive from the willing and extort from the reluctant such means of subsistence as they possessed, a service requiring promptness and vigor among the disaffected, and skill and discretion among the friendly. These duties were well performed; and, while they make no display on the page of history, their efficient discharge was more really useful to the cause, and contributed more to the success of the army, than the most brilliant services of the most brilliant officer in the field. In that capacity he was present in the memorable battle at Guilford. Though he had, of course, no command, he was a watchful observer of all the movements of the fight, and distinguished himself by his efforts to rally the broken ranks and bring them again into the field. It may be well to recall that Eaton's brigade was composed of men from Warren, Franklin, Nash, Halifax, and Northampton counties, while Butler's men were from the present counties of Wake, Durham, Orange, Alamance, Vance, Granville, Person, and Caswell.

It was here that Colonel Davie, seeing the veteran First Maryland permit the enemy to approach to close quarters, while it remained apparently inert and impassive, exclaimed with great emotion, "Great God! is it possible Colonel Gunby will surrender himself and his whole regiment to the British?" He had scarce spoken when, the command having been given, their fire, like a sheet of flame, swept off the enemy's first line. This was followed up by a bayonet charge from Gunby. The hostile lines became so intermingled and the moment so critical that Cornwallis, to save himself, caused his cannon to open upon the mass of struggling men, and swept off friend and foe alike. This he did against the remonstrance of General O'Hara, who was lying wounded on the ground and whose men

were thus being destroyed at short range by the cannon of their own army.

Colonel Davie continued with the army and was present at Hobkirk's hill, April 25, at the evacuation of Camden and the siege of Ninety-six. While the army lay before Ninety-six, General Greene found it necessary to send him as a confidential messenger to the legislature of North Carolina, to represent to that body the wants of his army and that his almost sole reliance for assistance was from them. Colonel Davie's tact and knowledge of the members were such that he procured a most generous contribution of men and supplies by the general assembly. The exigencies of the service and the equipment of the new levies required him to remain in North Carolina, and in July, 1781, he entered on his duties as commissary general of this state, which post he filled to the end of the war. The finances of the state were in a desperate condition, and the country was well-nigh exhausted by the requisitions of both hostile and friendly armies, and, besides, supplies had to be dispatched to our troops operating in South Carolina. No duties could be more arduous or more admirably performed than those which fell to Colonel Davie's lot at this stage of the war. Transportation was lacking, even for the supplies which could be obtained. The future seemed uncertain as to everything. No post could more sorely have tried the patience of any man. It argues a versatility of talents for a brilliant cavalry officer to execute with patience the duties of such a station, and a rare self-denial to lay aside the opportunities of distinction for the exactions of so wearying and humdrum a post. To add to other troubles, he had to deal, during the year 1781, with three different governors of entirely different views and dispositions. Governor Nash had resigned in disgust at the proceedings of the legislature, Governor Burke had been taken prisoner, and Governor Martin completed the year. So feeble at times was the support of the government that some of the most pressing supplies were procured by Davie on his own credit. Complex and numerous as were his accounts, when he laid down his office he invited the severest legislative scrutiny, but no objection to them could be found.

The war being over, Colonel Davie resumed the practice of his profession in February, 1783. About the same time he married Miss Sarah Jones, the daughter of General Allen Jones, of Northampton, the niece of Willie Jones, of Halifax, and settled in the latter town as his place of future residence. It was at that time practically the capital of the state. The sessions of the general assembly had been more frequently held at that place, and it was there that most of the executive business of the state was transacted.

He was a brilliant advocate, and possessed a natural aptitude for the practice of law. The state at that time was divided into seven judicial districts: Halifax, New Berne, Wilmington, Edenton, Hillsboro', Salisbury, and Morganton. To these, in 1787, Fayetteville was added. The superior courts were held only at these places, and not as now at a court-house in each county. Colonel Davie took the circuit and attended in turn all the superior courts of the state, except that held at Morganton. An examination of the dockets shows that he soon commanded a leading practice in all these courts. At some places and at some terms the dockets show that he appeared without exception on one side or the other of every civil case upon the docket. After the suspension of business for so many years the dockets were large, too. His practice was very lucrative, and he quickly accumulated a large estate.

With the chivalry of his nature, it was most natural that when the tory Colonel Bryan, with whom he had so often crossed swords, was arraigned and tried at Salisbury in 1782 for treason, Colonel Davie was one of the counsel who conducted his defense. In this he displayed a courage of the forum no less brilliant and commendable than his conduct in the field. Indeed Davie, though the youngest, became in fact the principal counsel. Excitement ran so high that no lesser favorite than "the hero of Charlotte" could command attention. Bryan was convicted with several others, and was sentenced to be hung the 14th of April, 1782, but was pardoned and exchanged. Judge Murphy, of the superior court of North Carolina, who had the opportunity of judging and whose opinion is of high value, says: "Davie took Lord Bolingbroke for his model, and applied himself with so much diligence to the study of his master that literary men could easily recognize his lofty and flowing style. He was a tall, elegant man in his person; graceful and commanding in his manners. His voice was mellow and adapted to the expression of every passion. His style was magnificent and flowing. He had a greatness of manner in public speaking which suited his style and gave his speeches an imposing effect. He was a laborious student, and arranged his discourses with care, and when the subject suited his genius poured forth a torrent of eloquence that astonished and delighted his audience. They looked upon him with delight, listened to his long, harmonious periods, caught his emotions, and indulged that ecstasy of feeling which fine speaking and powerful eloquence can alone produce. He is certainly to be ranked among the first orators whom the American nation has produced." It is said of him, with probably small exaggeration, that during fifteen years while he was at the bar there was not a capital trial in North Carolina in which he was not retained for the

defense. Eminent as he was, it was not for the lack of worthy competitors. James Iredell and Alfred Moore, successively justices of the supreme court of the United States; François Xavier Martin, afterward chief justice of Louisiana, and Judge John Haywood, afterwards of Tennessee, and many others were his contemporaries. His brief books, some of which are still in existence, are models of neatness and care, and show a most careful summary of the evidence and citation of authority in each case. Among his law students were Governor and United States Senator David Stone, Mr. Justice Daniel, of our supreme court, and many others who became distinguished men. Judge Daniel said of him that he was the best lawyer and most accomplished man he had ever known. It is stated of him in comparison with his great legal rival, John Haywood, that while the latter carefully prepared every point, Davie would seize the strong points of the case and throw his whole strength upon them. In this he seems to have retained the experience and instincts of his soldier life. As a characteristic of his elegant tastes and attention to details, it is said that his correspondence shows that his letters were invariably written upon gilt-edge paper.

When the convention was called to meet at Philadelphia in May, 1787, which formed our present federal Constitution, he was elected one of the delegates. The others were the then Governor Richard Caswell, ex-Governor Alexander Martin, Richard Dobbs Spaight (who, like Davie himself, was subsequently governor), William Blount, afterwards United States senator, and Hugh Williamson, afterwards a member of congress and a historian. Governor Caswell did not attend. Colonel Davie was the junior member of the delegation, being then, notwithstanding his distinguished career as a soldier and his high standing at the bar, not yet thirty-one years of age. Still his eloquence and influence made a decided impression upon the convention. The Constitution all through is the result of a compromise. But the critical question was the equal representation of each state in the senate. Upon this it seemed likely the convention would be dissolved. The large states were firm for proportional representation. With the smaller states an equal voice in the senate was a *sine qua non*. On that question North Carolina voted with the other large states against the demands of the smaller states, and this made the vote a tie, as Georgia on purpose evenly divided her vote. The friends of the Constitution, fearing a disruption, referred the question to a committee composed of one from each state. Davie was the member of the committee from North Carolina. When the committee made its report, Davie, acting for North Carolina, gave her vote with the smaller states, and thus by one majority was equal representation in the senate secured. Without it the conven-



tion would doubtless have adjourned after a useless session. The Constitution without that wise concession could not have been adopted, and if adopted by the convention, its ratification by the smaller states could not have been expected. This act was certainly against the wishes of his own state, then the third, in point of population, in the confederacy, ranking next after Virginia and Massachusetts and ahead of New York. It was also apparently against the interests of his state, but the act was that of a statesman and should be recalled to his lasting honor. It was a critical moment, when a narrow-minded man in his place, timid of responsibility and fearful of his own popularity at home, would have prevented or postponed for many years the American Union. He remained in Philadelphia till the deliberations of the convention were virtually over, and the adoption of the Constitution had become certain. Then, in obedience to his duty to his clients, as the fall circuit was about to begin, he left for home. Hence it is that his name does not appear among those appended to that instrument. The Constitution being the work of many hands and containing so many alterations and amendments, would naturally have been rough and ill-joined, containing a variety of styles. It is worthy of note that the convention considerably referred it to a committee of one—Governor Morris—an accomplished scholar, to make changes "of form not of substance." Under his hand it was polished and put in shape, and hence the uniform flow and regularity of its language.

In 1786 he obtained from the general assembly the charter of Warrenton academy, and had himself, with Willie Jones, Thomas Person, Benjamin Hawkins, and other prominent men named as the board of trustees. He was chosen repeatedly, except when his private business constrained him to decline an election, to represent the borough of Halifax in the house of commons. He served thus in the years 1786, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1794, 1796, and 1798. He was the real founder of the university of North Carolina, and is so styled in the journal of 1810 of that institution, and well deserved to be so called. Judge Murphy bears this testimony: "I was present in the house of commons when Davie addressed that body in 1789, for a loan of money to erect the buildings of the university, and although more than thirty years have elapsed, I have the most vivid recollections of the greatness of his manner and the power of his eloquence upon that occasion. In the house of commons he had no rival, and on all questions before that body his eloquence was irresistible."

The opposition to all the measures in favor of the university was great. The cry of "economy" and the fear expressed that the institution was one step towards the founding of an aristocracy, made it difficult to carry any

measure through. Gifted with less tact, with less eloquence, or with less popularity, Davie must have failed. The institution is no less a monument also to his public spirit, boldness, and foresight. He was a member of the first board of trustees. The selection of a site for the university, the superintendence of the erection of the buildings, the choice of professors, the arrangement of a course of studies, the adoption of regulations, the maintenance of discipline, engaged his personal and active attention. The course of studies adopted at Davie's instance in 1795 was the "optional" system, which now generally obtains. In this he anticipated the course of other colleges full fifty years. When Dr. David Caldwell was elected president this was set aside, and the old iron-bound curriculum was adopted and remained in force eighty years. In 1787 the Free Masons of this state organized the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in the town of Tarboro'. At that meeting were many of the most distinguished men of the state, Colonel Davie among them. Governor Johnston was elected the first grand master of North Carolina, and Governor Caswell the second grand master. Davie was elected grand master in December, 1792, and was successively re-elected for seven years. In that capacity he laid the corner-stone of the university, October 12, 1793, the old East building, and on April 14, 1798, he laid the corner-stone of the old South building at the same place.

The project of a digest of the laws was brought forward by him, and the appointment of Judge Iredell, the accomplished jurist, to do the work was made at his suggestion. The cession of the territory which now forms the state of Tennessee was effected mainly by his influence. In 1791 he was appointed by the legislature one of three commissioners to establish the unsettled part of the boundary between North and South Carolina. He was again elected for the same purpose in 1796, and again in 1803. None of these commissions, however, were successful.

In 1794 he was commissioned by Governor Spaight to be major-general of the third state division, in view of the likelihood of war with France. By act of congress, the 24th of June, 1797, an embodiment of troops was directed from the several states. The number to be raised by North Carolina was seven thousand two hundred and sixty-eight, and in September of that year Davie was appointed major-general to command this detachment. As matters became more serious, congress, in May, 1798, authorized a provisional army of the United States of ten thousand men, and in this he was appointed a brigadier-general by President Adams, July 17, 1798, and was confirmed by the senate July 19th. Of this army Washington was made commander-in-chief, and he, in effect, committed to General Davie

the selection of the officers for that part of the troops which should be raised in North Carolina. In the same year Davie prepared a system of cavalry tactics which was adopted by the legislature and ordered to be printed. A copy of this is now in our state library. General Davie came out of the war with the first military reputation in the state, and these successive appointments so many years after prove that North Carolina still turned to him as her greatest soldier.

At this juncture, singularly enough, when in the receipt of high honors, state and national, his election for the borough of Halifax was first endangered. The circumstance is thus stated in a private letter from that town, written in August, 1798: "The 'true whigs,' as they styled themselves, dined together under the oaks and toasted Mr. Jefferson. The other party, who were called 'aristocrats,' ate and drank in the house on entirely different principles. General Davie dined with the 'aristocrats.' The 'true whigs' took offense at this and resolved to oppose his election, and it was only with much address that they were kept quiet." The writer adds: "If any person had had the impudence to dispute the election General Davie would certainly not have been returned. The rabble which in all places is the majority, would have voted against him."

He took his seat when the legislature met. By that body—the then constitutional mode—he was, on joint ballot, elected governor of the state December 4, 1798, over Benjamin Williams (afterward governor), and was inaugurated December 7th. Nothing of special note took place during his tenure of the office. President Adams appointed an embassy to treat with the French Directory, consisting of Mr. Murray, then our minister to Holland, Chief Justice Ellsworth, and Patrick Henry. The latter having declined on the ground of age and ill health, on June 1, 1799, Governor Davie was appointed in his stead. On the 10th of September he resigned the office of governor, and on the 22d left Halifax to join Mr. Ellsworth at Trenton. At his departure the people of Halifax and vicinity presented him with a complimentary address, which was written by a political adversary and signed by large numbers of the same party.

On November 3, 1799, Messrs. Ellsworth and Davie embarked in the frigate *United States*, from Newport, Rhode Island. Uncertain as to the changeable form of government in France, they touched at Lisbon, which they reached the 27th of November. They left the 21st of December, but being driven out of their course by a storm, they put into Corunna the 11th of January, 1800, which they left by land on the 27th of January, and on February 9, at Burgos, in Spain, they met a courier from Talleyrand, the French minister, inviting them, on the part of Bonaparte, who

had become first consul, to proceed to Paris, which place they reached on the 2d of March. These dates will show the vast difference which less than a century has made in the modes of traveling and the transmission of intelligence. On April 8, the commissioners were received with marked politeness by the first consul. Napoleon having left for Italy on the famous campaign of Marengo, the negotiations dragged till his return. On the 30th of September, 1800, the treaty between the United States and France was signed by our commissioners and by Joseph Bonaparte, Roederer and Fleurieu on the part of France. The conclusion of the treaty was celebrated with *éclat* at Morfontaine, the country seat of Joseph Bonaparte, the first consul and a brilliant staff attending. One who was then in Paris writes: "A man of Davie's imposing appearance and dignified deportment could not fail to attract especial attention and remark wherever he went. I could not but remark that Bonaparte, in addressing the American legation at his levees, seemed for the time to forget that Governor Davie was *second* in the commission, his attention being more particularly directed to him." In the brilliant circles of the nascent empire of Napoleon he was distinguished by his elegance and his popular manners. His sojourn in Paris was very agreeable to him. He was an accomplished linguist, and spoke French and Spanish fluently.

In the fall of that year Governor Davie returned directly home. Chief-justice Ellsworth, coming by London, was presented at court, and Mr. Murray returned to the Hague. It is significant that the very day after this treaty was signed, France, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, re-acquired Louisiana from Spain, which it so soon after sold to the United States. On his return home Davie was solicited to become a candidate for congress in 1801, but his private affairs, by reason of his long absence, required his attention, and he declined. Willis Alston, then a member of the same political party, was elected. In June of that year President Jefferson appointed Governor Davie head of a commission, with General Wilkinson and Benjamin Hawkins, to negotiate with the Creeks and other Indians for further cession of lands. This he declined for the same reason he had refused an election to congress. In 1802 he was appointed by President Jefferson a commissioner on the part of the United States in the treaty to be made between North Carolina and the Tuscaroras, most of whom had moved from North Carolina, but retained a valuable landed interest in Bertie county. He met the agents of the state and the chiefs of the Indians at Raleigh, and the treaty was signed December 4, 1802, by virtue of which King Blount and the remainder of the tribe removed to New York in June, 1803. In the spring of 1803, Alston having gone over to the

opposite political party, General Davie was again solicited by his friends to become a candidate for congress. He accepted the nomination, but declined to make any canvass. He was charged with being an aristocrat and with being opposed to Mr. Jefferson, whose prestige was then all powerful. He was defeated at the polls.

He had lost his wife not long after his return from France. This, together with his political defeat, determined him to withdraw altogether from public life. In November, 1805, he removed to an estate he possessed at Tivoli, near Landsford, in South Carolina, just across the line from Mecklenburg county, in this state. Here he lived in dignified ease and leisure. General Davie's seat at Tivoli on the Catawba was the resort of many of the Revolutionary characters of the state. In their journeys by private conveyance to Virginia or the North, the custom was to arrange to spend a day or two there with him, where he kept open house for his friends, and sitting under an immense oak from which there was a view of miles of the Catawba, they fought over the war together or discussed the workings of the new government and the Constitution they had established. This was all the more interesting as much of his campaigning had taken place on and around this very spot. In this connection it is interesting to state that after his retirement to Tivoli he was much sought after and engaged in drawing wills. He drew some of the most famous wills in South Carolina—indeed, it is said, all the wills in that part of it in which he resided, not one of which except his own was ever assailed. His correspondence and other materials for history must have been very large and very valuable. It was from his papers that the copy of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775, was procured which is known as the "Davie copy." Unfortunately, all his family papers and all the historical material which had been carefully preserved by him for publication at some future time, were destroyed during Sherman's raid. The banks of the Catawba were strewn with them, and nothing of the collection now remains.

In retirement he displayed his accustomed public spirit by introducing improved methods of farming, and mainly at his instance a State Agricultural Society in South Carolina was formed, of which he was the first president. He had accumulated a large estate, which he dispensed with liberality and hospitality. When the end came he met it with the firmness of a soldier. His sun of life went down in a cloudless sky, the 18th of November, 1820, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.



## AMERICA'S EARLIEST THANKSGIVING DAYS

The terrors of the first winter (1620-1621, at Plymouth) have been told in poetry and in oratory, so that the world knows them. Of the one hundred who were living the day the compact was signed in the *Mayflower*, only fifty were living on the first of April following. . . . After these months of suffering there followed years, not of wealth, but more and more of personal comfort. They were able in the autumn to celebrate the first American Thanksgiving with good heart. The fortunate discovery, within this generation, of Bradford's history makes it certain that wild turkeys crowned their Thanksgiving feast.

The pressure upon men's consciences under the arbitrary effort of Charles I. and his party to govern without a parliament, especially under the oppression of the star chamber and Archbishop Laud, several gentlemen offered to go themselves to America, if they might be permitted to take with them the charter of the company (the Massachusetts Bay company), and carry on its government on the ground. No bolder move was ever made—and, as it proved, no wiser. The leader of these men was John Winthrop. When they arrived, in June of 1630, and found the destitution of the previous winter, they knew that they had not stores enough from England to carry them through another such experience, with the increased number of settlers. They therefore dispatched the *Lion* with instructions to bring back provisions immediately; and the return of the *Lion* became a critical matter for the colony. The period of history when the state of Massachusetts was most in peril comes, therefore, in the early winter of 1630-1631. But on the fifth of February the *Lion* appeared with the stores which had been provided by the forethought of Winthrop when she was sent home.

In the cargo were thirty-four hogsheads of wheat flour, four hogsheads of oatmeal, four of beef and pork, fifteen of peas, with cheese and butter and suet. And Winthrop, who with his own grim humor had taught people to thank God for the treasures hid in the sand, before they dined on clam chowder, called his council together, and they issued the first "Proclamation for Thanksgiving." They had previously ordered a day of fasting and humiliation. They changed it to a day of thanksgiving and praise, the twenty-second of February. And then and thus for the colony of the bay did "Thanksgiving day" begin.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE's *Story of Massachusetts*.

## THE HON. FRANCIS AQUILA STOUT

### A STUDY.

Francis Aquila Stout belonged to a noble type of American manhood, one which may well serve as an example for coming generations.

Why? Because, endowed with a vigorous intellect, and in the possession of an ample inherited fortune, he never supinely enjoyed prosperity. His mind was constantly alert, and his physical and mental energies were incessantly employed in advancing the largest public interests, while never neglecting the many minor fields of usefulness which exist in a great metropolis like New York. His efforts were unceasing through a long series of years, in behalf of many of the noblest charities which found their development under the impulse of his suggestive and philanthropic treatment.

Mr. Stout was born in the city of New York on October 21, 1833, and died at the Thousand Islands, July 18, 1892. He belonged to a historic family of English origin. His paternal grandfather owned and resided in the famous Philipse manor house, now the city hall of Yonkers. His father, Mr. Aquila G. Stout, who was named after Colonel Aquila Giles, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, was a wealthy and prominent merchant who became president of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company in 1846, and continued in that office until he died in June, 1858. His abilities as a financier were in great demand. He was for a long time a director of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank. It was said of him that he was a credit to any corporation, and that his every act was marked by nobility of purpose.

Mr. Aquila G. Stout married his cousin, Miss Anne Morris, the daughter of Lieutenant William Walton Morris, who served during the revolutionary war as lieutenant of artillery in the continental line. Her grandfather was Colonel Lewis Morris, who signed the Declaration of Independence, whose grandfather, Richard Morris, was the founder of the manor of Morrisania. Among Colonel Lewis Morris's brothers were General Staats Long Morris, M.P., the governor of Quebec who married the duchess of Gordon; and Gouverneur Morris, a member of the continental congress, assistant minister of finance during the Revolution, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and minister to France in the trying period from 1791 to 1794. It was Gouverneur Morris who endeavored

to save the life of Louis XVI., failing in which, he loaned two hundred thousand francs to Louis Philippe, and performed many other generous acts toward the French people.

There is an interesting family association connected with another brother, General Jacob Morris, who was an ancestor of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, and the great-grand-uncle of Mr. Francis A. Stout. General Jacob Morris was married in 1765, at the country seat of the great-great-grandfather of General Meredith Read; while his great-nephew already mentioned, Mr. Stout, married one hundred and twenty years afterwards the eldest daughter of General Meredith Read, the friendship between the two historic families having begun in 1673.

The education of Mr. Francis A. Stout, when very young, was pursued for a short time under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, but a larger portion of the formative period of his life was spent under the care of that lovely and distinguished man, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Muhlenberg. Dr. Muhlenberg had the happy faculty of discovering the natural but often latent bent of a boy's character. If it was towards evil, he taught his pupil how to overcome and uproot it, and replace it by noble aspirations which would eventually make him a useful and honorable member of society. But where he found a nature like that of young Stout, filled with genuine generosity and an instinctive charity, with an active sense of duty and an earnest desire to be of use to those about him, the doctor's pleasure was openly manifested. So highly did he estimate his character and gifts that young Stout became his favorite pupil. To any one who enjoyed the friendship or even the acquaintance of Dr. Muhlenberg, it requires no effort to imagine the extent and value of his influence. In the case of young Stout it began with their first association, and it lasted until death. The writer often listened in his youth to the discourses of Dr. Muhlenberg delivered at the Church of the Holy Communion, and the memory and the influence of the gentle author of the hymn, "I would not live away, I ask not to stay," survive with unabated force.

The home influences and the social surroundings of Mr. Stout were likewise of the highest description. From his father he learned the lesson of individual integrity and of that fine sense of honor which was one of his own peculiar characteristics. From him, also, he insensibly gleaned a vast amount of practical information with regard to the business interests and the charitable needs of the great metropolis in which he was born. Through him, he made the acquaintance of the most influential financiers of his native city, and in the accumulation of practical knowledge was aided and assisted at each step by parental example.

His mother, also, was and is one of the most remarkable women of her generation. Possessing an original genius which was inherent in all of the older generations of the Morris family, she added to the powers of an active mind the accumulations of a spirit cultivated with indomitable energy from infancy to age. There was no subject too small, there was no question too large, for her observation and analysis. Enjoying a wide acquaintance in the most cultured as well as the most fashionable circles of New York, which were largely recruited from her own family and its connections, she maintained an influence and a supremacy in society which were undisputed. She early awakened in the heart of her son a leaning toward steadfast friendships. His own nature taught him to select his friends with care, but when once chosen to continue true to the end.

Young Stout's boyhood was passed in the midst of delightful associations which included the agreeable people in the neighborhood of his father's country seat, and the family circle which remained at the mansion of his great-grandfather, General Lewis Morris, an estate which was cut up into lots and sold just after the civil war. The residence of his great-grand-uncle, Gouverneur Morris, was also the scene of frequent visits. The Lewis Morris house is gone, but the Gouverneur Morris house still remains very much as it was in the lifetime of that distinguished man. It is situated at the foot of One hundred and thirty-seventh street east, New York, where a large iron gateway opens to the grounds which slope to the East river. This fine, old, historical house, however, will soon also probably go, for the estate is to be divided into lots and sold within the next two years. It is a comfort to know that an exact picture of it is preserved in the *Magazine of American History* of June, 1892.

To mention the family intimates and associates in those days, would be to call the roll of representative names in the society of the period, not only in New York and its vicinity, but also in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newport, and Boston.

Among the charming spots that were familiar to young Stout were the residences of the Carys at Chelsea and at Nahant, Massachusetts. The common ancestor of the distinguished families of Cary of Massachusetts and of Virginia was William Cary, mayor of Bristol, England, in 1546, sprung from the Carys of Devonshire, to whom Lord Hunsdon belonged. The Carys were the centre of a most agreeable set, and were intimate associates of the writer's connections, the Otis family of Boston. The home life of the Carys is charmingly set forth in the delightful *Cary Letters* recently privately printed. These include a journal written by Miss Harriet Otis, a daughter of Hon. Samuel Allyne Otis, during a visit to Saratoga,

which is in the possession of her grandniece, and the writer's cousin, Mrs. Samuel Eliot *née* Emily Marshall Otis. In writing to her father, Miss Otis says: "In the retreat of this most estimable family I have found, year after year, a felicity connected with all the best feelings of my heart—a felicity which, were I always to enjoy it, would tie my feeble, unambitious heart too closely to the world which would seem innocent and pure as that of our first parents. I can hardly recollect a period when Chelsea did not seem to me the most delightful abode I could imagine."

The writer remembers meeting, in his youth, in Paris, Mr. Thomas Cary and his two daughters, who were there with the Motleys. Mr. Motley was at that moment greatly engrossed in researches for the second volume of his history of the Netherlands. One of Mr. Cary's daughters married Professor Louis Agassiz, and the writer remembers well the tribute which that celebrated man paid to his wife almost the last time he saw him. He said: "When I wish to produce one of my scientific volumes I ask my dear wife to come into my library, and I sit down there and talk to her steadily for several hours. She then gets up and goes away, and at the end of the week she brings me, in classic English, the entire substance of my talk, thrown into one or more chapters. It is in this manner that all my later works have been produced."

Young Stout possessed that kind of organization which, governed by a tact springing from the heart, both affords comfort and attracts sympathy. He was the most manly of men, and at the same time there was in him a fibre of feminine tenderness which endeared him to all who knew him. It was curious and interesting to see how in each circle into which he might enter, whether at home or abroad, he laid hold of the attention of individuals and won their esteem and regard.

Under the informing mind of Dr. Muhlenberg he pursued his classical and mathematical studies with becoming ardor, and fitted himself for entrance into the sophomore class in Columbia college. But at this moment in his career, in the pursuit of health, it was deemed advisable to give him an ocean trip, and to continue his studies in the brilliant atmosphere of Paris. He was left alone in that gay capital at an age when most youths would have been carried astray by their surroundings. But there was in him a steadiness of purpose, a devotion to the matter in hand, which kept him faithfully at work in an atmosphere filled with every seduction. His education at this period was pursued with such vigor and success that he was soon qualified as an engineer, and it was this fact and these special studies which led him afterward to originate and push forward the New York state survey.



At the close of his foreign sojourn he returned to New York and read law, thus filling his mind with precedents and principles which greatly increased his usefulness in after years. A little later he became the private secretary of the Hon. Hiram Barney, collector of the port, who is still alive in a green old age, and speaks with affectionate respect of Francis A. Stout.

The practical character of Mr. Stout's mind was constantly manifested in the confidential office which he held, and which was likewise peculiarly fitted to call forth the delicacy, tact, and upright diplomacy which distinguished him in dealing with difficult questions or persons. There is a subtlety of intellect which is associated with, and springs from, intrinsic integrity combined with a judicial judgment. This Mr. Stout possessed in a high degree. It was essential to him always to know the truth, and even where its discovery proved the presence of an injury to himself, he covered the fault with the mantle of his abounding charity.

Just as the possibilities of a large field of usefulness were bearing fruit, and the world on all sides looked bright and full of hope, young Stout was stricken by a long and lingering illness, which brought out the many manly and unselfish traits of his character. Lying upon his back for several years, and enduring that kind of imprisonment which women bear with peculiar courage, but which men shrink from with instinctive horror, he supported his sufferings with a manly patience which excited the love and the respect of all his friends. During this weary period he applied himself to the reading of the best literature, and to the cultivation of those studies which formed the basis of his subsequent career. In these pursuits he had the wise support of his maternal uncle, Mr. Arthur Morris, who possessed the most delightful talent for conversation, and who illustrated his themes by the most original and apt examples. In the after-dinner talk of Mr. Stout, the writer was constantly reminded both of Mr. Arthur Morris and of Mr. Stout's mother. Although these family resemblances were strikingly evident, there was, in Mr. Stout, an individuality of form and idea.

It was at this time that his mind was especially directed to the public and private charities of New York, and to the needs and wants of classes of the community who were still uncared for, and during the long watches of the night he evolved many thoughts and ideas which afterwards found their place in the origin or development of some charitable work. He became, also, what he continued to be until the end of his life, an assiduous reader of the daily press, both of his own and of foreign countries. Rejecting useless items, he systematized the daily life of the world, and

pursued or corrected opinions thereon with a pertinacity which nothing could withstand. Like Charles Reade, the novelist, he assimilated and used a vast amount of practical information which he had derived from the columns of the different journals; so that, if you asked him a question as to the situation of a certain subject, he was at once ready with a correct reply.

There is nothing that so distinctly tests friendship, and the power of an individual to evoke it, as a lingering malady. Mr. Stout clearly showed at this period the extent and depth of the affection which he had awakened. His days were cheered by the presence of hearty sympathizers, who brought him news from the currents of daily life, and informed him of an atmosphere social, literary, scientific, and charitable, into which his state of health did not allow him to personally penetrate. In the course of these many interviews he exchanged views which had arisen in his mind, and there went forth from his sick-chamber a direct influence for good, which bore fruit in many useful ways. After his recovery—for his vigorous constitution eventually asserted itself—Mr. Stout never practised a profession or actively engaged in business, except in connection with the supervision of estates and of his private affairs. He possessed one extraordinary gift, which was the keynote to his success and influence. He had the power of rendering the driest subject attractive and interesting through his original and picturesque manner of treating it. The sources of his information seemed also to be inexhaustible. You might ask him a question upon almost any conceivable subject, and he would always have something useful and suggestive to say about it. Suggestiveness lay at the base of his genius. In considering a subject for the first time, his method of looking at it, his way of examining it, were full of suggestions that set on foot trains of thought in the minds of all who listened to him.

Mr. Stout was not a literary man, and yet he possessed the literary faculty in a high degree. If he was interested in a subject his mind was so permeated by it that he either threw out his ideas himself, in a trenchant, incisive, and attractive style in the periodicals of the day, or he suggested and formulated in the mind of another, articles which bore the stamp of his individuality. I have known him to suggest a paper and to mark it out, not only in its outlines, but in its details, in such a characteristic and graphic manner, that his hearer carried away not only the thoughts enunciated, but even their color and vivacity.

After his marriage in 1884, his home became the centre of a delightful circle, who enjoyed hospitalities which were unceasing. Blessed with a

young and beautiful wife who had received her education abroad, and whose cultivation and whose tastes were in entire unison with his own, and whose family had been strong allies of his own family in the most trying moments of the country's history, he manifested in a remarkable degree his powers of adaptation and of sympathy, which enabled him to win the earnest affection and deep devotion of one so much younger than himself.

Gradually there assembled in their salons and around their table a group of persons who, while fashionable by position and association, were seriously devoted to beneficial labors in the community at large. These were reinforced by the younger generation just setting forth upon the voyage of life, and whose ideas and characters were influenced and formed for good by the unpedantic and sprightly conversation which carried with it an undertone of serious intent.

Remembering Mr. Stout's training as a civil engineer, we are not astonished to find that a congenial subject so entirely possessed his mind that in working it out to its legitimate result he became the father of the New York state survey. He found that the first official map of New York was prepared by C. J. Sauthier and was published in 1779, and that this map embraced most of the tracts and patents of land granted by the colonial government, exclusive of the land granted within the bounds of the present state of Vermont, and that a marked feature of it was an attempt at topographical delineation. In pursuing his investigations he reviewed the labors of a federal court appointed by congress, and of which his wife's great-great-grandfather, George Read of Delaware, "the signer," was one of the commissioners to determine an important controversy in relation to territory between New York and Massachusetts.

His attention was next directed to the second map of the state, which was prepared by Simeon DeWitt, who had served as geographer of the United States in the revolutionary army, under the immediate command of General Washington, and was appointed in 1784 surveyor-general of the state of New York, a post which he filled for nearly half a century. DeWitt's map was based upon his own surveys when in the United States service, and upon documentary evidence in the state archives, and first made its appearance in 1802.

In 1829, Burr's atlas of the state of New York was printed, after being officially revised by the surveyor-general and comptroller, the former being Simeon DeWitt. By act of the legislature it was published at the expense of the state. Mr. James Terry Gardiner, the distinguished director of the state survey, says: "While it has served, like its suc-

cessors, the purposes for which it was chiefly intended, that of delineating as fully as possible the artificial condition and progress of the state upon a mere skeleton of natural features, it has not served the great economic purposes to which properly constructed maps, based upon reliable surveys, are applicable in any country, and especially in this commonwealth, whose natural advantages are second to those of no section of like extent upon the face of the globe." Mr. Gardiner further says: "that the errors and deficiencies of the best maps hitherto published are the unavoidable results of imperfect surveys; for the only way of securing an accurate map is to cause a careful survey of the state to be made by experienced surveyors, using the most perfect instruments known to the profession. The surveys which have been made, being fragmentary and disjointed, and made by surveyors of varying qualifications, must necessarily abound in error; and as these errors have become more widely known, attention has been officially called to them, from time to time."

These facts, which Mr. Stout had gleaned for himself many years before the above words were written, made the deepest impression upon his mind. In pursuing his inquiries he found that while it was true that the subject had been alluded to by various state officials from time to time, no real progress had been made towards an accurate survey of the state. He now set about a thorough examination of the results obtained by the United States coast survey, which had established a series of stations in the southeastern part of the state, and of those of the "United States lake survey, which were approaching from the westward and planting stations," says Mr. Gardiner, "on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and the river St. Lawrence. Those independent, but reliable, systems of triangulation, gratuitously established and carried forward by the general government within our borders, served as standing examples for imitation, and as a forcible appeal to our own citizens and legislators to utilize them with the consent of the national authorities in charge, as parts of a general system, that should ultimately be made to cover the entire state, and thus furnish the requisite bases for uniform and accurate local surveys, as well as material for a reliable official map of the state. The way having thus been prepared," continues Mr. Gardiner, "it remained for some man or body of men to initiate an effective movement in this direction."

The man who stepped to the front and initiated this important work was Francis A. Stout. By his suggestion and under his direct impulsion, the American Geographical Society in the autumn of 1875 appointed a committee to examine into the necessity for a state survey. The compo-

sition of that committee is an indication of the manner in which Mr. Stout managed to obtain assistance in carrying out any great project to which his time and energies were pledged. He did not have himself named chairman of the committee, but he put forward the president of the society, retaining only for himself a membership of the committee. In the transactions of this body he held the laboring oar, and as the result, Mr. Gardiner informs us that the committee found and reported in substance that there had never been an official survey of the state; that there was no topographical map of its surface, and that the maps published by private parties were grossly erroneous, the misplacement on them of important towns and cities often amounting to several miles. The vigorous representation of these facts to the legislature of 1876 resulted in an appropriation for making an accurate trigonometric and topographical survey of the state, and in the appointment of seven commissioners to conduct the same.

Mr. Stout was the life and soul of the body of men who brought about this important work. From that day to the time of his death he never ceased to labor in season and out of season in behalf of a cause with which his name will always be most intimately associated. On his tomb there might well be engraved these words: "Here lies the father of the state survey."

That the writer has not exaggerated the extent and value of Mr. Stout's services in this respect may be clearly seen from the following extracts from a letter addressed by Mr. Gardiner to Mr. George Dillaway, one of the intimate friends and executors of Mr. Stout: "From 1873 to 1875, when, as geographer in charge of the geological and geographical survey of the territories, my headquarters were in Washington, Mr. Stout, then vice-president of the American Geographical Society, made several visits to the offices of the survey, and manifested a very lively interest in the careful topographical surveys that were then being made of Colorado. It was at this time that I think Mr. Stout first felt the possibility of securing for the state of New York a thorough topographical survey which should result in maps similar in character to those of advanced European countries, with which he was familiar.

He had investigated for himself the wretched condition of the maps of the state of New York, and the inaccurate surveys upon which they were based; for in 1875, when the overstrain of exploration forced me to resign my position, with no prospect, as the physicians told me, of ever being able to resume the rough work in the western mountains, Mr. Stout came to me at once, and laid before me his conception of an accurate and



thorough topographical survey of the state of New York, asked me my views regarding the feasibility of it, and stated his determination to bring the matter before the attention of those who could control political action, and to push it by every means, until its necessity and importance were felt, and its execution begun.

I state these facts in order to make it clear to you that the conception of a state survey of New York, based on a triangulation of the highest order, *was entirely due to Mr. Stout*, and that he came to me with the purpose and plan thoroughly matured in all its general features. He stated to me that he had been waiting only to find a man who could carry out his ideal before attempting to establish the survey. I aided Mr. Stout in the perfection of his plan, in technical details, and, at his request, prepared for the Geographical Society a paper on the subject of a topographical survey of New York, its necessities, its methods of execution, and its cost, which should serve as a basis of a plan of action.

During the year 1875 Mr. Stout devoted time and energy to interesting the president and prominent members of the Geographical Society, Governor Tilden, and many men prominent in political life. Among others, he interested Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, who was elected a member of the legislature. As soon as the legislature met, a bill was prepared, and Mr. Stout went with me to Albany, taking letters of introduction to many prominent politicians, who afterwards became firm friends of the survey.

In my judgment, the passage of the bill organizing the state survey in the spring of 1876 was due principally to the untiring efforts of Mr. Stout. We often went to Albany together in this matter, and I was a constant witness of his untiring and unselfish public spirit.

When the survey was organized, Mr. Stout was appointed one of the commissioners. Hon. John V. L. Pruyn of Albany was chairman of the commission. Among Mr. Stout's associates were Governor Seymour, Vice-President Wheeler, Hon. Robert S. Hale, President Barnard of Columbia College, Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, and other distinguished men. By this commission I was chosen director of the state survey and had selected my chief assistants, when the opposition of the comptroller of the state made it evident that the money appropriated would be held back for a year. By these means the comptroller hoped to stop the survey, to which he was much opposed. At this point Mr. Stout stepped forward and offered to advance from his personal means the sum necessary to carry on the survey for the first year, the fact being that the first year would necessarily be devoted to a reconnoissance for the primary triangulation, and preparation for the beginning of that important

work. Through Mr. Stout's prompt help I was able to go forward and carry out all that was necessary for the first year, and when at last the comptroller was obliged to pay the vouchers, I was able to return to Mr. Stout all that he had loaned to the survey.

The work then went straight forward, delayed only by the constant annual struggle for appropriations in the legislature. Both the public and the legislature had to be educated to the importance of this scientific work. In the long and constant efforts that followed, by which the annual appropriations were secured, Mr. Stout's time and means and influence were given, and his most encouraging help and brave spirit were my inspiration and support, until the work was at last brought to a close by Governor Hill's veto of the appropriation in 1885. The work of triangulation that was done is complete in itself, is of the highest order, and remains as a secure foundation for any superstructure of topographical work that may hereafter be made.

The survey, which was Mr. Stout's conception, resulting in completed topographical maps, he did not live to see realized, although the plan was supported by the scientific men of the whole country. But of the wisdom of the plan and of its future execution, when the people of the state shall become more intelligent, and the politicians more under the influence of the intelligent classes, there can be no doubt. When at last, instead of the present crude and inaccurate maps of New York, the scientific world and the public have at their command a true topographical map of the state, I hope it will never be forgotten that the conception of this work, and the foundation upon which it rests, were due to the enlightened foresight and the unselfish efforts of our dear friend, Francis A. Stout."

In the intervals of a busy life, Mr. Stout found time to attend to his duties as a trustee of the Greenwich Bank for savings, as a director of the South Carolina Railway Company, as a trustee of the New York society library, and as the very active and able senior vice-president of the American Geographical Society. He was also connected with various other literary, scientific, and charitable institutions in New York City. Among the latter were the Orthopedic Hospital; the New York Asylum for the Blind, a state institution of which he was for twenty-five years a trustee and supporter; the Cancer Hospital; and the Samaritan Home for the Aged, wherein he held high office and exercised great influence; and he was for many years chairman of the meetings of the state "Charities Aid" Association. His important charitable labors were internationally known, and received ample recognition throughout Europe at the time of his decease.

Although Mr. Stout had distinguished family connections in the south, he sympathized from an early period with the abolition movement, and belonged to the Republican party. He was unceasingly active in support of the Union during the civil war, and served as a special policeman in the draft riots in 1863, in New York city. It was at this time that he rescued and concealed in his own house the Hon. John Jay, who was an object of hatred to the mob. Mr. Jay passed many anxious hours in an upper chamber of the house in Ninth street, only venturing out for a few moments after midnight to get a breath of fresh air. These two warm friends and connections further cemented in these trying moments a friendship which had originated years before. In this emergency Mr. Stout evinced that cool courage and far-sighted judgment which always distinguished him in moments of peril.

There was another civic duty from which he never shrank. Whenever called to serve upon the grand jury he came forward with alacrity, and so directed his investigations and so shaped his conclusions that valuable results invariably sprung from any initiative that he might take. The position of a grand juror is not an inviting one; it is hedged with difficulties; it is surrounded by discomforts. The man who willingly accepts such functions and performs them with all honesty, and with entire devotion to the public weal, deserves to be ranked among the highest benefactors of the community.

While seldom accepting office at the hands of the national government, Mr. Stout was deeply interested in all national issues and questions. His theories with regard to hard money and the national banking system were well defined and inflexibly maintained. He was one of the trusted friends and political counselors of New York's war governor, the Hon. E. D. Morgan, who had the highest opinion of his political sagacity and foresight. In many of the important measures introduced into the senate by that eminent statesman, the ideas and views of Mr. Stout are largely represented. As a mark of intimate personal esteem and respect, Governor Morgan, a short time before his death, presented to Mr. Stout a magnificent pair of carriage horses, which survive to-day as memorials of the close relations existing between those two distinguished men. And here one may be permitted to enlarge upon Mr. Stout's remarkable power of making and retaining friends. He had that sympathetic quality of mind and heart which led him to rejoice whenever he heard of the success of even a mere acquaintance; but when his friendship was really enlisted, there was no end to the exertions he put forth. If there was anything to be done to advance the interests of the individual, he left no stone

unturned, he neglected no opportunity, and he eventually triumphed, no matter how much time was required. This quality was readily recognized even by those who were but superficially acquainted with his many other admirable traits; and when he died, throughout the many circles wherein he was known, both at home and abroad, each person felt a keen sense of loss, and as if one of their earthly ties had been severed.

Geography was one of Mr. Stout's favorite fields of study. Although vastly informed in this direction, he continued to be always an earnest inquirer, who, keeping abreast of the discoveries of the age, was enabled, from time to time, to suggest new themes and new problems for solution. His reputation was of the highest among geographical students in all parts of the world, and the writer has heard some of the most eminent European savants mention him in terms of the highest praise. His interest in geography led him into the investigation of the feasibility of a trans-continental canal through Nicaragua. After exhaustive research he became convinced both of the possibility and the paramount necessity of such a waterway; and, as a patriotic American, he desired that it should be under government control, foreseeing the gigantic advantages which our government would eventually derive thereby. Upon the organization of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, his extended knowledge, his executive ability, his large influence, and high character, naturally led to his being elected president.

The extent and variety of his labors, including international correspondence, while holding this office, can scarcely be adequately indicated in such a place. After most arduous work in America and Europe, he resigned on account of a difference of opinion upon the financial theories which should govern the company; and even those who differed from him felt, and did not hesitate to say, that the corporation had lost a most honorable, high-minded, and able administrator. The formal resolutions of the board of directors of the company, which were unanimously passed upon his retirement, emphasized this view.

We have referred to Mr. Stout's long and active association with the American Geographical Society, of which he became a fellow in 1860, was made honorary secretary in 1870, and held office as second and eventually as senior vice-president from 1872 to the time of his death in 1892. As early as 1865 the American Geographical Society issued a commission to Mr. Stout, as their foreign corresponding secretary, to visit Europe for the purpose of representing the society in kindred institutions, and to establish a more perfect system of exchanges of books, maps, charts, tables, and other geographical and statistical information with the various



European governments. The official organ of the society says: "Historical geography especially attracted Mr. Stout's attention, but he took a deep interest in every branch of the science, and closely followed its progress. He enriched the library of the society with valuable gifts, including rare atlases of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and costly illustrated works; and measures for the advancement of the association and the increase of its usefulness called forth his wise criticism and suggestions, or enlisted his hearty coöperation.

He was the representative of the society in the International congresses held at Antwerp and at Berne. His dignified bearing and strict courtesy told of long culture and a wide experience of life, while those brought into closer relations with him learned to appreciate his acute and vigorous intellect, and to rely upon the sincerity of a nature made for friendship.

It was in 1891 that Mr. Stout attended the geographical congress at Berne, Switzerland, as one of the American delegates, and was appointed a vice-president of this important scientific gathering, which included the most distinguished names in geographical science. The paper which he read at that time upon the Nicaragua canal was never reported in full. It was listened to with close attention, and its remarkable analysis, its learned yet attractive statistics, were followed with eager attention and with repeated applause. Mr. Stout was particularly happy as a presiding officer. He united great courtesy and gentleness to quickness of perception and decision to which his habitual dignity lent impressive force. At this congress, as in former ones, he largely increased his circle of friends and admirers, and when the news of his death reached Europe, the sorrow expressed was genuine and enduring.

Mr. Stout possessed the true geographical spirit. He was not content simply to read the travels, adventures, and researches of others, but he became a traveler of keen perception and observation, who never forgot what he saw, and who always saw even the most minute things. His love of nature was one of his charms. After he had thoroughly explored all the beauties of the North American and European continents, he recommenced his journeys and renewed his investigations. He liked to ascend some vast mountain chain and commune alone with the evidences of God's greatness; and when he returned to the haunts of men he brought with him new and invigorating inspiration, and that originality and freshness which close conversation with nature alone can awaken.

In 1873, Mr. Stout, at the request of the state department assumed temporary direction of the office in New York of the commission to the Vienna exposition. He was afterwards appointed a commissioner of the



United States to Vienna, where his tact, urbanity, and wisdom solved more than one difficult question. He was also a commissioner from Nicaragua to the French exposition of 1889. He accepted this trust in order to bring the question of the Nicaragua canal more directly to the attention of European nations. His task was a delicate one, for M. de Lesseps had absorbed the attention of France with the Panama canal, and it required infinite tact and the influence of a powerful personality to obtain the official and public ear. He found in the person of his friend Mr. Medina, the Nicaraguan minister in Paris, an able and congenial coadjutor. As the result of the judicious labors of these two gentlemen, public attention was widely attracted to a superb model of the proposed Nicaragua canal, which was exposed in the Nicaraguan section of the exposition, and was so realistic in its character that the lakes, rivers, and canal sections were filled with water.

The difficulties of the situation were in no wise concealed, but the engineering problems were in each case met and successfully demonstrated and determined on the model, and before the eyes of the spectators. It can be easily understood that success crowned all the efforts of Mr. Stout, and that in spite of the delicate position in which he was placed, owing to the antagonistic interests of the Nicaragua and Panama canals, his high character and scientific attainments were recognized by the French government by the bestowal upon him of the dignity and insignia of "Officer of Public Instruction."

Mr. Stout's charming qualities of mind and heart were delightfully evinced in his home relations. Living unmarried until middle life, his filial devotion was at every instant manifested; and after his marriage his constant care was bestowed upon his aged mother, who felt that she had not lost a son, while she had gained a daughter. And there never was, moreover, a man more thoroughly fitted to make his home life a happy one. His delicacy of feeling and his uniform kindness manifested themselves at every turn, and the variety of his ideas and conversation lent a vivid interest to daily intercourse. In the decoration and embellishment of his home, he was also unsurpassed. He was one of the most cultivated and learned authorities upon art and bric-a-brac, and his house bears witness to the accuracy of his taste and the extent of his knowledge.

Mr. Stout's father had purchased an estate at Newport upon which he erected a residence at a period when cottage life had scarcely begun—the same year and by the same builder as the cottage of George Bancroft. In the writer's early boyhood he spent several summers at Newport, and can only remember at that time the cottages of Mr. Sidney Brooks, George

H. Calvert, Mr. Richard Derby, and those of the Bruens and the Middletons of South Carolina. At that time hotel life prevailed. The Atlantic House, the Ocean House, the Fillmore, and the Bellevue, each had its fashionable coterie. Bellevue Avenue could not be said to exist, and one made their way through countless gates which were opened by young urchins who were glad to pick up the pennies showered upon them.

After the death of the elder Mr. Stout, his son turned his attention to the embellishment of his place. Having a genuine talent for landscape gardening, he eventually produced really marvelous effects in that enchanting home upon the cliffs whereon now stands the marine residence of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt. Mr. Stout, moreover, succeeded in producing in his hot and cold glass-houses some of the most exquisite tropical fruits, and the orchids which he grew formed an important chapter in floral culture. He was one of the founders of the old Newport Reading Room, that most delightful resort where before the war the representative men of the north and south were wont to gather in social converse; and the historic names of the country were most agreeably illustrated. It was a little earlier than this that the writer remembers the visit of Henry Clay to Newport. The old statesman was sadly broken, and when the men embraced him and the women kissed him, and he heard him on all sides spoken of as a *great* man, the extremely youthful writer was puzzled to understand how such a term could be applied to such an enfeebled specimen of humanity.

In the last century Newport was the resort of representative southern families, and Mr. George Mason, in his *Reminiscences*, records the visit of the writer's great-grandfather, George Read, the signer, at the close of the Revolutionary war. Newport continued to be a place of southern resort until the civil war, and among those most warmly received was Colonel Magruder, then in command at Fort Adams, who afterwards became the famous confederate general.

We have seen that Mr. Stout was a "Christian gentleman given to hospitality." There was another agreeable phase in his many-sided life. As a member and frequenter of the foremost clubs of New York, and of many like associations in the country at large and abroad, he will long be remembered as an eminently clubbable man. That is to say, one saturated with the amenities of life, and so unobtrusively informed upon a wide range of subjects, and so rigidly careful of the feelings of others, as to weave many threads of friendship, and to leave a distinct void when called away. There are choice coterie in all of the older clubs, who were for years closely associated with Mr. Stout, and who will cherish his memory as long as life lasts. The writer recalls the moments fraught with pleasure

passed with Mr. Stout in years gone by at the Union, the Knickerbocker, the New York Yacht, the Union League, the old Newport Reading Room, and the Century clubs. The thought of those experiences brings into memory many eminent and charming friends who have passed over to the majority, and includes an equal number who now lament the unexpected departure of a tried and true friend.

In his love of mountain climbing and in his devotion to yachting, Mr. Stout exhibited the robust leanings of his English ancestors. He took the deepest interest in the New York Yacht club, and within a comparatively short time of his death attended its annual regatta. As an owner of a yacht himself, he made many cruises and showed himself to be an able amateur navigator. He had distinctly the real yachting spirit, for he loved long voyages under sail, and detested the mechanical progression under steam. I am speaking of him now as a yachtsman, for he likewise dearly enjoyed ocean trips upon the great Atlantic steamers. The sea in every shape interested him, and it is a question which delighted him the most, the bracing atmosphere of the mountains, and the changing hues of their snow-clad summits, or the salty sting of a sweeping sea breeze.

Mr. Stout took a lively interest in the Metropolitan club, of which he was one of the founders, and was fully convinced that it would become one of the great representative clubs of the world. The writer has spoken in another place of Mr. Stout's connection with the Republican party, but it must be said that his sympathies were not enlisted in behalf of a high protective tariff. Indeed, his independence in this particular was the result of extended studies and of supreme convictions. His position and opinions were so well known as to lead to his election, in 1880, as an honorary member of the Cobden club.

Mr. Stout was an always welcome member of the "Round Table," a dinner club which holds in New York the same position which the "Diner des Spartiates" has so long maintained in Paris. In the give and take of this brilliant group of men, Mr. Stout's conversational gifts were readily acknowledged and appreciated. His power of listening was as remarkable as his power of talking. The former faculty grew out of his innate courtesy, and his eagerness for information. This earnest interest in every conceivable subject contributed largely to his success.

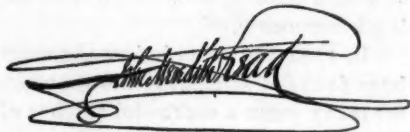
Mr. Stout was not only a typical American of the best school, characterized by the broadest views of national patriotism, but he was also a typical New Yorker. Associated through his family with the foundation, the traditions, and the progress of his native city, he was devotedly attached to the metropolis where his youth and mature manhood were

principally passed. Knowing intimately and appreciating thoroughly the advantages and beauties and manifold charms to be found in the society and the collections of foreign capitals, he always returned to his native place with renewed affection, which grew with his years and deepened with his experience. There was no New Yorker who had more thoroughly explored the sunny and the mournful sides of the great city. A welcome guest in that innermost select circle of social life to which he belonged by birth, instinct, and accomplishments, he still was thoroughly acquainted with the painful and distressing phases of human life scattered throughout less smiling districts. His abounding charity led him to seek out the deserving poor, and to join in the various charitable undertakings which ministered to their various needs.

The quality of human sympathy so pervaded his daily life, that when he died there was a universal expression of grief from every class in the community, which found its way not merely through the public press, but through innumerable private channels. It was touching to hear the words of sorrow which were spoken by old servants who had long since gone away, and these evidences of respectful admiration were echoed by those who had remained in his service. In looking over the countless letters received upon the occasion of his death, one is struck by the unanimous tribute to his character as a friend, as a man of large and superior intellect, of great strength of character, governed by a tender appreciation of the feelings of others, and of remarkable executive ability, which were combined with a patriotic foresight and wisdom, entitling him to the respect and regard of his countrymen. In foreign countries his loss was unanimously deplored, and the consensus of the public press universally praised his high character, his delightful social qualities, his superior gifts of mind, and his charitable and scientific labors.

The best representation of his powerful and sympathetic face is the imperial photograph by Eugene Piron which the *Figaro* displayed in 1891 in its gallery of distinguished men.

PARIS, FRANCE



## GLIMPSES OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY

### AMERICAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATED WITH AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

When James K. Paulding with Washington Irving visited Princeton in 1808, he was so favorably impressed with the situation and surroundings of the College of New Jersey, that he afterwards embodied his impressions in the following lines :

" With blistered feet we faltering came  
To where old Princeton's classic fane,  
With cupola and copper vane,  
And learning's holy honors crown'd,  
Looks from her high hill all around  
O'er such a wondrous fairy scene  
Of waving woods and meadows green,  
That sooth to say, a man might swear  
Was never seen so wondrous fair."

There stood upon the college grounds in 1808, but a short distance back from the old king's highway, the solitary building of Nassau Hall. At the time of its erection in 1756, it was the largest single building in the colonies, built of untrimmed native sandstone, in substantial colonial style, four stories high and about three hundred feet long. This was the infant College of New Jersey. The building faced the north, and the student of that day, looking from his window, could see the gentle slope of Rocky Hill, the middle ground between New York and Philadelphia, partly covered by trees, partly laid out in cultivated fields; and southward, the broad expanse of low-lying Jersey, presenting a woodland scene of varied beauty, with here a spire to mark a settlement, or there a glittering watercourse.

In 1746, ten years before the erection of this building, the college had been founded at Elizabethtown, where lived the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, for many years a successful teacher of young men in general learning and theology, who was chosen its first president, and whose duty was to defeat the charges brought against the New York synod of the Presbyterian church, that too many uneducated men filled the pulpits east of the Delaware. There is now in Princeton, apart from the college, the largest theological seminary in the land, the college itself being purely non-sectarian.



At Nassau Hall assembled a body of youths who received instruction in all the higher branches of learning then taught in the four existing American colleges, and here through Presidents Aaron Burr (father of Colonel Aaron Burr), Jonathan Edwards, Samuel Davies, Samuel Finlay and John Witherspoon, successively, was fostered that intellectual zeal which had such a powerful influence in moulding public sentiment in those stirring and formative times. There is a peculiar charm about this place where the history of American education is so intimately associated with that of American independence. We read how the school was broken up in 1776, when the British under Grant made the building their headquarters, with its basement a stable for their horses, while its eminent president, Dr. Witherspoon, who had signed the Declaration of Independence, was in the continental congress at Baltimore. When Washington's troops had routed the English in that critical battle of the Revolution at Princeton, he ordered a cannonade of Nassau Hill, which with slight damage reduced it to his possession. It is said that the portrait of Washington by the elder Peale, now hanging in an old frame in North college, was paid for with a fund of two hundred and fifty dollars left by Washington himself to repair this damage, which consisted chiefly of the destruction of an effigy of George II., which was then in this frame. The continental congress used the building for their sittings when driven from Philadelphia, and adjourned in 1783 to attend in a body the college commencement. In 1802 every remaining trace of unfriendly British was removed by a fire which destroyed all of Nassau Hall, except its strong stone walls.

Repaired and refitted, "Old Nassau" stands to-day as it stood at the beginning of the century, but where were "waving woods and meadows green" in 1808 are now the broad lawns, the walks and the wide-spreading elms of a college campus; and upon this campus have been erected twenty-four edifices of stone and four of brick, all devoted to the purposes of the new university. The main campus has been plotted and laid out by landscaper Olmstead, with a view to future building, and to the conversion of the whole into a handsome park. The older graduates of the college will feel a pride and pleasure in the news that, since June, 1889, new buildings, representing a sum exceeding a million of dollars, have been wholly or partially completed. These include Magnetic observatory (1889); Dynamo building (1889); Albert Dod Hall (1890); Chemical laboratory (1891); David Brown Hall (1891); Osborn Athletic club house (1892); Cottage club house (1892); Cap and Gown club house (1892); Clio Hall (1892); Whig Hall (1892); Varsity Team club house;

Alexander Hall; Brokaw memorial archway and athletic building; the Isabella McCosh infirmary; and the Princeton inn.

Alexander Hall, the gift of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of New York city, will be, when completed, a superb structure, and unquestionably the handsomest building on the campus. It is designed as a commencement hall, at a cost of about three hundred thousand dollars, in Gothic style, semicircular in plan, with a circular tower on either side and a cloister surrounding it. The material will be principally red Carlisle Scotch freestone, which will also supply the trimmings, with Scotch granite for the part above the first floor, oak for the woodwork, and without the use of plaster in any part of the structure. The Brokaw memorial arch and building, the gift of Mr. Isaac V. Brokaw of New York City, will be fitted as a gymnasium, with two clubrooms, nine hundred lockers, a large swimming tank, plunge and shower baths. It will stand on new athletic grounds, south of Edwards Hall, sufficiently large for two foot-ball fields, a base-ball diamond, and a number of tennis courts. A new and somewhat irregular quadrangle has been formed by the dormitories, Edwards and Albert Dod Hall on the west, David Brown Hall on the south, the art building on the east, and literary halls on the north, leaving open ground within for the only other building that will be placed on this addition to the old campus. The Princeton inn is an enterprise of Princeton graduates. The grounds for this building include six and a quarter acres, upon which "Morven," the Stockton mansion, has stood for many years, and these with the hotel and its furnishings will represent one hundred thousand dollars, a most laudable investment in the interest of the college and its visiting friends.

The alumni of Princeton may feel assured that, so far as educational advantages rest upon physical endowments, and by reason of a system of instruction developing wisely on safe lines, the College of New Jersey retains its place in the foremost rank of American colleges, the fruit of the prayers, the self-denials, and the faith of its pious founders.

In its system of instruction and in the arrangement of its courses, it has always maintained a "progressive conservatism," with willingness to extend the subjects of study along lines indicated by the development of the best modern thought; there is, nevertheless, caution in so doing. It has made changes reluctantly in the academic course requiring any reduction in the time allowed to classical study, believing that the ancient languages are indispensable as a foundation for the fabric of a liberal education—that only with them can a student become a profound and an accomplished scholar. Its policy in this regard, as compared with that of

Harvard and Yale, is on middle ground; for Harvard has departed farthest from the old form common to all, while Yale has kept the closest. "The trend of academic training in Princeton," writes Professor Sloane, "is toward the cultivation of aptitudes, and the creation of that small but precious aristocracy of scholars, men who from childhood ride their hobby because they early recognize their gifts, and so attain heights which serve as landmarks for the great mass of broadly-educated men."

Of all the elements which combine to make life in Princeton what it is, the dormitory system is perhaps the most important. There are no Greek-letter fraternities. The students do not live in chapter-houses, as in colleges where these societies flourish, but they occupy single or double rooms in eight stone dormitory buildings upon the campus or in dwelling-houses in the town. This makes the college thoroughly democratic. The undergraduate Princeton student does not feel the need of the Greek-letter fraternity, for he finds a literary training in Whig or Clio Hall which has helped to raise many men to eminence, and he finds social intercourse, varied and abundant, in the dormitories. Whoever proposes to abolish the dormitory system because of an *esprit-de-corps*, which sometimes appears absurd and barbarous, overlooks the benefits to be derived from it, far outweighing its real or imaginary evils. The good of a college course has often been said to lie in the greatest degree in its social aspect; and its social aspect, in turn, finds its utmost perfection in dormitory life.

In the student's room is produced not only whatever scheme of folly or of fun the undergraduate's mind conceives, but also serious thought; and here, by the intercourse of mind with mind, a college sentiment is developed and maintained. Topics of graver or of lighter interest—the politics of the country and the politics of the college; the character of the leading statesmen of the time, and the character of the leading men of the class and college; the literature of ancient and modern times, and the prominent writers of their own circle; the last lesson, the last lecture, the last foot-ball match, the last cotillon; the latest news, the latest joke, the latest hoax—all are reported and discussed by the men who meet in the student's room for the social "pow-wow." Such gatherings give to each class its own peculiar individuality, and to the united classes the character of a social organization of which each individual is a part and to which he owes his allegiance. Thus Princeton, without the fraternity system, produces a fellowship of all its members in a single brotherhood, which is liberalizing and desirable.

The student's room is his castle. His personality is reflected in ornaments, furniture, pictures, books, banners, and trophies of social conquest.

Here he sleeps, studies, reads, and entertains his friends. He has a blissful feeling of contentment in his room, like that of Heine who sings:

"Outside fall the snowflakes lightly,  
Through the night loud raves the storm;  
In my room the fire glows brightly,  
And 'tis cosy, silent, warm."

It is the time and place for a book—the text-book of course first of all. But when studying is finished, it is one of the sweetest pleasures of his existence to lose himself in a volume of his favorite author, comfortably settled in an arm-chair before a glowing grate. The scholastic spirit pervades a college town; the student's room is its abiding-place. Let him read, study, learn. As he ascends the hill of learning, the horizon of intelligence broadens. He gives vitality to thought, which makes knowledge a power for good in history; and humanity for all time is the gainer from his studious devotion.

Another important element of the life at Princeton are the historic literary "halls," the only secret societies in the college. The Cliosophic and American Whig societies were founded in 1765 and 1769 respectively, the one by Oliver Ellsworth and his college associates, the other by James Madison. They are the oldest college secret organizations. They are valued, because whatever distinction their graduates have attained in eloquence and belles-lettres, it has been largely ascribed to the training received in these societies. Both pursue courses of literary exercise under forms of parliamentary usage, award numerous prizes for orations, essays, and debate, and grant diplomas to their respective graduates. The Lynde debate by seniors, and the junior orations are well-known public inter-hall contests of commencement week. The new buildings, recently built from Vermont marble in pure Ionic, on an enlarged plan, similar to the old halls, whose prototype was an ancient temple on the Ilissos in Greece, are striking ornaments to the campus. They contain libraries of about ten thousand volumes each, reading-rooms, and chambers for meetings.

There are two religious organizations, the Philadelphian and St. Paul societies. The former, the Young Men's Christian Association of the college, possesses a handsome brown-stone building on the campus; the latter, associated with the Episcopal church, holds its meetings in the Episcopal chapel.

The routine of duty for the student is much the same for all, varied, of course, according to the classes and the courses. He arises in the morning in time to eat a hasty breakfast before going to chapel at a



quarter past eight. He runs to chapel usually, leaps up the half-dozen steps at the entrance, and squeezes himself in before the implacable door-tender closes the door upon his heels. Chapel attendance is compulsory. The man who devotes himself during the prayer to the completion of his toilet says to himself: "It is galling and humiliating to be tied to the knell of a chapel bell as firmly as an infant to the apron-strings of his nurse; to reflect when one wakes in the morning that in precisely so many minutes after he has broken the mystic spell and dressed himself, no matter what his feelings, in rain or sunshine, he will have to take to his heels and place himself on the other side of a chapel door." The same lamentable sentiment, differently expressed, is heard wherever restraint is placed upon independent action; but its influence reaches only a few individuals in a college community where the superior wisdom and paramount authority of the faculty are willingly conceded by all. A conference committee, composed of class representatives, has been established, whose duty is to confer with the faculty upon those matters of difference, however trivial, involving the rights and obligations of the student body.

After the morning services the students separate, some to eat the neglected breakfasts, some to return to their rooms, most of them to attend the first morning recitation at half-past eight. Three words are employed in speaking of a recitation—"flunk," "fizzle," and "tear." These denote three grades of excellence or failure. The first signifies the point-blank confession, "not prepared," or an attempt to recite, with entire failure; the second, a mild and painfully-prolonged exhibition of ignorance; the third, a brilliant and successful recitation.

The second recitation occurs at eleven o'clock, the interval being employed, we will suppose, in preparation. At twelve, an hour's intermission before dinner gives opportunity for exercise, for the completion of unfinished work, or for whatever occupation the individual wishes. In the spring and fall a large portion of the college seek the 'varsity grounds at noon to watch the practice of base-ball or foot-ball. Here vigorous expression is given to college feeling. All good plays are heartily cheered and encouraged. There is a special charm to all Princetonians in a game of foot-ball. The real essence of sport is rivalry, say they—racing against time is a tame affair compared to the true race—and when this rivalry becomes so direct and personal a contest as foot-ball, when all a man's brain and all his body are matched against another's, then we have sport in its highest and most exciting form. Since the founding of the Inter-collegiate foot-ball association in 1877, the championships in this game have been awarded as follows:



In 1877, to Princeton, with Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia in the association; in 1878, to Princeton, with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia in the association; in 1879, to Princeton, with the association the same; in 1880, to Princeton, with the association the same; in 1881, to Yale, with the association the same; in 1882, to Yale, with the association the same; in 1883, to Yale, with the association the same; in 1884, no championship awarded (the deciding game between Yale and Princeton being unfinished on account of darkness), with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in the association; in 1885, to Princeton, with Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Wesleyan in the association; in 1886, no championship awarded (Yale-Princeton game being unfinished on account of darkness), with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Wesleyan in the association; in 1887, to Yale, with the association the same; in 1888, to Yale, with the association the same; in 1889, to Princeton, with the association the same; in 1890, to Yale, with Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, and Wesleyan in the association (Yale, however, was defeated by Harvard, who was not in the association, and did not play Princeton); in 1891, to Yale, with the association the same.

While Yale and Princeton have contested thus closely for championship honors in foot-ball, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have played with varying fortunes in base-ball, with Yale usually in the lead. Princeton's facilities for training have been recently extended by enlarging the athletic field, the addition of a large brick "cage" for base-ball practice in winter, and the erection of comfortable quarters on a terrace overlooking the field, as a home for the trainer and club house for the athletic teams that congregate at the training table. As a result of these improvements the college has made a decided advance in track athletics and base-ball. She long ago abandoned rowing, and in 1891, owing to lack of interest in lacrosse, she withdrew from the lacrosse association, after a membership of eight years, in which time she won three championships, tied once for first place, and stood always among the leading colleges.

From twelve o'clock until one, the gymnasium as well as the athletic field presents a busy scene. Then, from ball-field and campus, from dormitory and laboratory, the students come and pass along the quiet streets to their eating clubs. The eating club is an important feature of Princeton, not only because of its necessity in supporting life, but also because, like Yale, Princeton has not the gift of a "memorial hall," accommodating most of the students in a single building, as at Harvard. The freshman finds a place, with about a dozen of his classmates, in a club conducted by an upper classman, who receives his board free of charge from the Prince-

ton landlady. One of these freshman clubs naturally presents striking diversities in human character and does not long continue. When, through the process of personal affinity, friendships are formed, the reorganization of eating clubs takes place; and the new club, made up of congenial spirits, becomes one of the pleasantest features of the social life. Heartiness and good-fellowship always prevail, and the most favorable opportunity is presented for the observation of student character. The eating clubs permanently organized and owning clubhouses are the Ivy club, Cap and Gown club, Cottage club, Colonial club, and the Tiger inn.

The afternoon is employed in preparing for the recitation, in doing work in the chemical or physical laboratories, which commands the time of a large number of scientific students, or in the miscellaneous occupations of leisure hours. Recitations and lectures occur at three, four, or five o'clock, after which the kicking of foot-balls, games of tennis, or the passing of lacrosse balls; walks into the country, coasting and skating in winter, are indulged in out of doors. At six o'clock the eating clubs again assemble. After supper the postoffice becomes the objective point. A large number of men congregate here and while away the time before the distribution of the mail. There has been recently instituted a special delivery system, made necessary by the increased number of students.

In the evenings of third term, when the great elms on the front campus are thick with foliage, and a rich carpet of green stretches beneath them, the college gathers *en masse* to hear the singing of the seniors who are seated on the steps of Nassau Hall. A picture is presented, which we believe is to be found nowhere but beneath the elms of Princeton. Groups of men, standing or reclining, applaud the singers; others running around in boyish sport give a lively appearance to the place. The rays of the setting sun, casting long shadows from the trees, fall upon many-colored tennis costumes, making a charming combination of the picturesque and the fantastic, while above the noise of conversation the harmonious notes of blended voices fill the air with melody. After the singers give the college cheer—"Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah—tiger! siss, boom, ah!" the gathering breaks up reluctantly. Snatches of popular airs are carried away and echoed from various quarters of the campus. Then as silence falls with darkness over all, lights appear in dormitory windows and the occupations of the night begin.

Were it possible to catalogue all the engagements of duty and pleasure which take place within college walls at night, the limits of this article would still forbid us. It is the time when personal dispositions assume their proper attitudes, and hobbies are mounted and ridden into many

divergent paths. Here a number of acquaintances are enjoying a "spread" and toasting the success of their host in scholarship and love. In another room across the campus the "pow-wow" may be under hilarious headway, for it must be confessed that the "pow-wow," when considered as a social factor, assumes, as in every other American college, a form sometimes strangely distorted. Stories and wit prolonged into the night may give rise to boisterous laughter that startles the walls of staid Nassau like exulting fiends let loose; and the night-watchman, as he makes his rounds to extinguish the flickering gas-jets at corners of the campus, may look up at an open window which throws a glare of light upon the darkness and neighboring tree-tops, and hear last echoes of joyous Princeton song. It is in the evening that the "poller" grinds out his task in solitude, disturbed only by occasional sounds that come to him from outside—the voice of a friend calling loudly from below, or the wild sophomoric shout of "Fresh fires!" The exercises of the two literary societies may be in progress in their Ionic homes, or religious devotees conducting their meeting in Murray Hall.

We do not agree with those who say that there is little versatility of talent among college men, and that a hobby is ridden to the exclusion of everything else. It is not so at Princeton, as a rule. A university presents, without doubt, diversities in personal character. The college gossip, the traveled man, the artist, the musician, the joker, the *littérateur*, the athlete, the religious enthusiast, all are here. As ex-President Porter of Yale says: "One man finds delight in dissipating; another revels freely in the feathery foam of fashion; another makes muscle his god, and bows before him; while a fourth reads with the greatest pleasure the beauties of the literature of all ages." In this aspect a college is an epitome of the world. But there are many men in college who attain success in more than one field of activity, sustaining at the same time a high grade in their studies; and these are the men whose genius is most admired. It may happen that a 'varsity foot-ball man, who in that capacity alone has a certain popularity, becomes, we will suppose, an editor of the *Princetonian*, or of *The Nassau Literary Magazine*, a member of the sophomore reception committee, perhaps a junior orator, a member of the dramatic association or of the glee club, and possibly the winner of a fellowship or president of his class.

We may say in general, whatever inclinations a man may have, the opportunity is allowed him, with certain important restrictions, of gratifying them at Princeton. Whatever talent he may possess, he finds here the means for developing it. Mark Twain says: "Every man's a crank,

and if he can't turn something, it's his own fault." If he is a man of physical force, the gymnasium and athletic teams will receive him for a trial of strength; if he sings, or toots a horn, or scratches a fiddle, or bangs a drum, a glee club, a banjo club, or an instrumental club will give him culture; if he aims at scholastic honors, prizes in all departments of study reward successful endeavor. Success in any department of work comes only through competition by earnest industry.

Hazing is fast becoming a thing of the past in all American colleges. Harmless revilings upon the campus, the annual rush around the cannon, and hazing exploits of the gentlest nature, are the only doses of sophomore salt administered to freshmen. On Washington's birthday, the *esprit-de-corps* of underclass men is given free play. Before the orations of the day begin, sophomores crowd one of the galleries in speakers' hall, and hurl invectives of the milder sort at the freshmen who occupy the gallery opposite. Perhaps a handful of corn will be sent back, or a small bag of powdered chalk will strike against the rafters. On one of these occasions, much to the amazement of the audience, a goose was dropped from the gallery of the freshmen, having about its neck a card with the graduating year of the sophomore class printed upon it in bold type. The goose fluttered down among the spectators, and was soon captured by a member of the sophomore class, who quickly removed the card and carried the goose in triumph to the gallery of his classmates. The freshmen now shouted in unison, "Birds of a feather flock together!" and the goose in the sophomore gallery was hurriedly concealed.

The life at college presents many such episodes, long to be remembered. It may be to some a life of careless ease, where the deepest study is the passing of examinations with the least possible labor; to a few, a life of boisterous levity, governed in its limitations by a code of rigid college law; but for the great majority of students, who have learned early that work is the real weapon of honor, it broadens one's view of life, elevates the soul through its religious influence, and molds the character with a power that is both refining and invigorating. College work, conscientiously performed, strengthens the faculties, enriches the understanding, and places the student in a respected place among his fellows.

Thomas W. Hotchkiss, Jr.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK.



## AMERICA EXTENDS HOSPITALITIES TO THE WORLD

### A FEW GEMS FROM THE MINE OF ORATORY AT CHICAGO

The magnitude, grandeur, and far-reaching importance of the Columbian exposition was brought into popular notice during the imposing ceremonies at Chicago on the 21st of October, 1892, as never before. Even the narrow mind has been violently expanded, although not quite liberated from its imprisonment among the lower levels of thought and appreciation. The largest structure ever built by human hands was thronged on that significant occasion with the greatest number of people ever assembled under a single roof. The scene was one to inspire the loftiest utterances from the most eloquent orators. A few passages are culled from the expressions of thought on that magnificent occasion, which will speak for themselves to our readers. Mayor Washburne of Chicago, in extending the city's freedom to its honored guests, said :

"Over the very spot whereon we stand, within the memory of men still young, the wild fowls winged their migratory flight. Less than a century ago the site of this young city was unknown ; to-day a million and a half people support her honor, enterprise, and thrift. Her annual commerce of one billion and a half tells the eloquent story of her material greatness. Her liberality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity, and high as the dome of heaven. . . . This, sirs, is the American city of your choice ; her gates are open, her people at your service. To you and those you represent we offer greeting, hospitality, and love. To the old world, whose representatives grace this occasion, whose governments are in full accord with this enterprise so full of meaning to them and to us, to that old world whose children braved unruly seas and treacherous storms to found a new state in an unknown land, we give greeting, as children greet a parent in some new home. We are proud of its ancestry, for it is our own. We glory in its history, for it was our ancestral blood which inscribed its rolls of honor ; and if to-day these distinguished men of more distinguished lands behold any spirit, thing, or ambition which excites their praise, it is but the outcropping of the Roman courage on a new continent in a later age. Welcome, you men of older civilizations, to this young city whose most ancient landmark was built within the span of a present life. Our hospitalities and our welcome we now extend without reserve, without regard to nationality, creed or race."

Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the Board of Lady Managers, said :

"Official representation for women upon so important an occasion as the present is unprecedented. It seems peculiarly appropriate that this honor should have been accorded our sex when celebrating the great deeds of Columbus, who, inspired though his visions may have been, yet required the aid of an Isabella to transform them into realities.

The visible evidence of the progress made since the discovery of this great continent will be collected six months hence in these stately buildings now to be dedicated. The



magnificent material exhibit will not, however, so vividly represent the great advance of modern thought as does the fact that man's 'silent partner' has been invited by the government to leave her retirement to assist in conducting a great national enterprise. The provision of the act of congress that the Board of Lady Managers appoint a jury of her peers to pass judgment upon woman's work adds to the significance of the innovation, for never before was it thought necessary to apply this fundamental principle of justice to our sex. Realizing the seriousness of the responsibilities devolving upon it, and inspired by a sense of the nobility of its mission, the Board has, from the time of its organization, attempted most thoroughly and most conscientiously to carry out the intentions of congress. . . . We are proud that the statesmen of our own great country have been the first to see beneath the surface, and to understand that the old order of things had passed away and that new methods must be inaugurated. We wish to express our thanks to the congress of the United States for having made this great step forward, and also for having subsequently approved and indorsed the plans of the Board of Lady Managers, as was manifested by their liberal appropriation in carrying them out. Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the general government has just discovered woman. It has sent out a flash light from its heights, so inaccessible to us, which we shall answer by a return signal when the exposition is opened. What will be its next message to us ? "

President Palmer, in accepting the exposition buildings for the Columbian Commission, and asking the President of the United States to dedicate them to the purposes for which they were erected, said :

"Anniversaries are the punctuations of history. They are the emphasis given to events, not by the song of the poet or the pen of the rhetorician, but by the common acclaim of mankind. They are the monuments of the heroes and the saviors of the race. They are the Memmons which fill the heart with promise, the eye with gladness, and the ear with song. There are no more continents to discover, but there is much to do to make both hemispheres the home of intelligence, virtue, and consequent happiness. To that end no one material thing can contribute more than expositions, to which are invited, in a fraternal spirit, all nations, tribes, and peoples, where each shall give and receive according to its respective capacity. The foundations of civilization have been laid. Universal enlightenment, now acknowledged as the safe sub-structure of every state, receives an added impulse from the commingling of peoples and the fraternization of races, such as are ushered in by the pageant of to-day.

It was an act of high intelligence which, in the beginning, called a congress of the most eminent of our architects for consultation and concerted action. No one brain could have conceived this dream of beauty, or lured from fancy and crystallized in form these habitations where art will love to linger ; and science, Cornelia-like, shall expose her children to those who ask to see her jewels.

In behalf of the men and women who have devoted themselves to this great work ; of the rich who have given of their abundance, and the poor who have given of their necessities ; in behalf of the architects who have given to their ideals a local habitation and a name, and the artists who have brought hither the three graces of modern life—form, color, and melody—to decorate and inspire ; of the workmen who have prepared

the grounds and reared the walls ; in behalf of the chiefs who have organized the work of the exhibitors ; in behalf of the city of Chicago, which has munificently voted aid ; of the congress, which has generously given of the national moneys ; in behalf of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition Company, and the Board of Lady Managers, I ask you to dedicate these buildings and grounds to humanity, to the end that all men and women of every clime may feel that the evidence of material progress which may here meet the eye is good only so far as it may promote that higher life which is the true aim of civilization ; that the evidences of wealth here exhibited and the stimulus herein given to industry are good only so far as they may extend the area of human happiness."

Vice-president Morton, who responded in the absence of President Harrison, said :

" The attention of our whole country and of all peoples elsewhere concerned in industrial progress is to-day fixed upon the city of Chicago. The name of Chicago has become familiar in the speech of all civilized communities ; bureaus are established at many points in Europe for the purpose of providing transportation hither, and during the coming year the first place suggested to the mind, when men talk of America, will be the city of Chicago. This is due not only to the Columbian exposition, which marks an epoch, but to the marvelous growth and energy of the second commercial city of the Union. I am here in behalf of the government of the United States, in behalf of all the people, to bid all hail to Chicago, all hail to the Columbian exposition. From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the peerless cosmopolitan capital by the sea to the Golden Gate of California, there is no longer a rival city to Chicago, except to emulate her in promoting the success of this work."

Henry Watterson of Kentucky closed his brilliant dedicatory oration with these words :

" We have come here, not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories, as to bask in the sunshine of present prosperity and happiness ; to interchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries ; and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing that we have is too good.

From wheresoever he cometh we welcome him with all our hearts ; the son of the Rhone and the Garonne, our godmother France, to whom we owe so much, he shall be our Lafayette ; the son of the Rhine and the Moselle, he shall be our Goethe and our Wagner ; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian Bay, he shall be our Michel Angelo and our Garibaldi ; the son of Aragon and the Indies, he shall be our Columbus, fitly honored at last throughout the world. Our good cousin of England needs no words of special civility and courtesy from us. For him the latchstring is ever on the outer side, though whether it be or not, we are sure that he will enter and make himself at home. A common language enables us to do full justice to one another, at the festive board, or in the arena of debate, warning us against further parley on the field of arms.

All nations and all creeds we welcome here ; from the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains ; from Holland dyke to Alpine crag ; from Belgrade and Calcutta, and round to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the isles of the Pacific and the far-away capes of Africa—Armenian, Christian, and Jew—the Amer-

ican, loving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not; bids you partake with us of these fruits of four hundred years of American civilization and development, and behold these trophies of one hundred years of American independence and freedom!

At this moment, in every part of the American Union, the children are taking up the wondrous tale of the discovery; and from Boston to Galveston, from the little log school-house in the wilderness to the towering academy in the city and the town, may be witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a powerful nation captured by an army of Lilliputians, of embryo men and women, of toppling boys and girls, and tiny elves scarce big enough to lisp the numbers of the national anthem; scarce strong enough to lift the miniature flags that make of arid street and autumn wood an emblematic garden, to gladden the sight and to glorify the red, white, and blue. See

'Our young barbarians all at play,'

for better than these we have nothing to exhibit. They, indeed, are our crown jewels; the truest, though the inevitable, offsprings of our civilization and development; the representatives of a manhood vitalized and invigorated by toil and care, of a womanhood elevated and inspired by liberty and education. God bless the children and their mothers! God bless our country's flag! and God be with us now and ever, God in the roof tree's shade and God on the highway, God in the winds and waves, and God in our hearts!"

The oration of Chauncey M. Depew was in keeping with the grandeur of the undertaking which was consecrated to the highest ends of peace and civilization. He said:

"This day belongs not to America, but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries; the realization was the revelation of one. The cross on Calvary was hope; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first, Columbus would never have sailed; but for the second, there could have been no place for the planting, the nurture, and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. Ancient history is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor and perished. The Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman empires were proofs of the possibilities and limitations of man for conquest and intellectual development. Their destruction involved a sum of misery and relapse which made their creation rather a curse than a blessing. Force was the factor in the government of the world when Christ was born, and force was the sole source and exercise of authority both for church and state when Columbus sailed from Palos. The wise men traveled from the east toward the west under the guidance of the star of Bethlehem. The spirit of the equality of all men before God and the law moved westward from Calvary with its revolutionary influence upon old institutions to the Atlantic ocean. Columbus carried it westward across the seas. The emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, from Germany and Holland, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy, have under its guidance and inspiration moved west, and again west, building states and founding cities until the Pacific limited their march. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industries and inventions, of education and civilization, which the republic of the United States will here present, and to which,

through its chief magistrate, it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendent miracle.

Platforms of principles, by petition or protest or statement, have been as frequent as revolts against established authority. They are part of the political literature of all nations. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, is the only one of them which arrested the attention of the world when it was published, and has held its undivided interest ever since. It swept away in a single sentence kings and nobles, peers and prelates. It was Magna Charta and the Petition of Rights planted in the virgin soil of the American wilderness, and bearing richer and riper fruit. Under its vitalizing influence upon the individual, the farmer left his plow in the furrow, the lawyer his books and briefs, the merchant his shop, and the workman his bench, to enlist in the patriot army. The scope and limitations of this idea of freedom have neither been misinterpreted nor misunderstood. The laws of nature in their application to the rise and recognition of men according to their mental, moral, spiritual, and physical endowments are left undisturbed. But the accident of birth gives no rank and confers no privilege. Equal rights and common opportunity for all have been the spurs of ambition and the motors of progress. They have established the common schools and built the public libraries. A sovereign people have learned and enforced the lesson of free education. The practice of government is itself a liberal education. People who make their own laws need no law-givers. After a century of successful trial, the system has passed the period of experiment, and its demonstrated permanency and power are revolutionizing the governments of the world. It has raised the largest armies of modern times for self-preservation, and at the successful termination of the war returned the soldiers to the pursuits of peace. It has so adjusted itself to the pride and patriotism of the defeated, that they vie with the victors in their support and enthusiasm for the old flag and our common country.

From the first century to the fifteenth counts for little in the history of progress, but in the period between the fifteenth and the twentieth is crowded the romance and reality of human development. Life has been prolonged and its enjoyment intensified. The powers of the air and the water, the resistless forces of the elements, which in the time of the discoverer were the visible terrors of the wrath of God, have been subdued to the service of man. Art and luxuries which could be possessed and enjoyed only by the rich and noble, the works of genius which were read and understood only by the learned few, domestic comforts and surroundings beyond the reach of lord or bishop, now adorn and illuminate the homes of our citizens. Serfs are sovereigns and the people are kings. The trophies and splendors of their reign are commonwealths rich in every attribute of great states, and united in a republic whose power and prosperity and liberty and enlightenment are the wonder and admiration of the world.

All hail, Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero, and apostle! We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monument, and unnumbered millions, past, present, and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve, from century to century, his name and fame."



## THE SUCCESSFUL NOVEL OF FIFTY-SIX YEARS AGO

"HORSE SHOE ROBINSON"

[*Fifth chapter, continued from page 387*]

"Mought I ax your honour to stomp as light on the floor as you can? My young lady is sick upstairs, and much noise is apt to flurry her narves," said Horse Shoe with imperturbable gravity. "Tread daintily, gentlemen," said Tarleton, laughing. "The damsel's page here puts down his foot like a most considerate elephant—soft as a feather—and I would not have you give so worshipful a master of courtesy cause to complain of you." Then turning to Horse Shoe he said: "Although you *disremembered* this morning that you was in the house of Mrs. Markham, I suppose you can tell me whether she is at home." "Yes, sir; that is, onless she's went out sence I saw her, which is onlikely." "Then present her Colonel Tarleton's respects, and say that he has come to offer his duty to her." Horse Shoe disappeared, but presently returned and told the officer that Mrs. Markham could not come down, "but whatsomever your honour pleases to ax after, the lady says you shall have."

Alfred Markham entered at this juncture, accompanied by Henry Lindsay, and approaching Tarleton, respectfully told him in a very manly fashion there was no older man than himself in the house, and that his mother was ill with alarm and desired his protection. Tarleton retorted, "I have heard of your good mother before—she is not afraid, I believe, of Marion's rag-muffins"; and calling Alfred "a pert lad" and Henry "a gay sparrow cock," was preparing mischief rapidly, when Horse Shoe interfered and conducted the visitors to the dining-room, where some twenty or thirty gathered about the table, drank wine freely, and became exceedingly hilarious. When they finally rose from their repast and filed into the grounds about the mansion, the tablet over the grave of Colonel Markham (in a little inclosure) attracted their attention, and some of the younger men whose heads were muddled with wine proceeded to demolish the paling and obliterate the inscription. The near report of a pistol made them pause, and Alfred Markham, rushing towards them from a wing of the dwelling, was seized by one of the officers, and while struggling to free himself cried to Henry Lindsay, "Shoot them down!"



Henry leveled his pistol, but, luckily, Horse Shoe's broad hand grasped his shoulder, and the words were hissed into his ear: "Have you lost your wits? Do you want to bring perdition and combustion upon the heads of this house?"

The whole troop flocked around the two youths, while one of those who had been fired at rushed into the kitchen and caught a burning brand from the fire and threw it among some papers, intending to destroy the building. The clamor brought Mrs. Markham and Mildred to the chamber window; and when the latter saw violent hands being laid upon Henry and the crowd dragging him across the open space, she ran down the stairs and confronted Tarleton in the presence of his soldiers, begging him to spare her dear brother. Before Tarleton could respond, Henry, bursting from his captors, tried to induce her to go back to her room. Turning to Tarleton, he said, proudly: "Alfred and I tried to shoot down your men because they were breaking the tomb. If it was to do over again our hands would be ready." Tarleton presented his hand to Mildred, and with courteous action conducted her to a chair, just as a volume of smoke came pouring into the hall. With startling force Tarleton asked who had started this fire, and gave orders to have it extinguished, sending every man to the work, remarking, if one of his followers had put torch to the house, he "would hang him to the ridge pole of the roof." He then addressed himself to Mildred, asking if he "had the honor of speaking to Miss Lindsay?" She said that was her name, she was the daughter of a friend to the British, but she must have the assurance that this house and family would be protected before she could speak further. Mrs. Markham added her entreaties at the same time instant; but an officer came to report the fire extinguished, and Tarleton sharply ordered the captain to his post and every man to join his company. The offender was arrested.

As soon as the hall was cleared Tarleton begged the ladies not to accuse him of incivility. To Mrs. Markham he said: "My people have withdrawn, the fire is extinguished, these inconsiderate lads are at liberty; have I answered your wish?" Mrs. Markham thanked him, and asked Alfred to assist her to her chamber. To Miss Lindsay, Tarleton said: "You spoke of your father. I have been told he lives in Virginia—Philip Lindsay, the proprietor of a seat called 'the Dove Cote,' and a royalist?" "It is thus my father is known, sir," replied Mildred. "That name has helped you to-day, madam. And this is your brother? It was a wild, bold, and very conceited thing of you to be challenging my unruly dragoons; but it is passed now, and you need not apologize—it showed mettle, and we soldiers never quarrel with a man for that. May I inquire,

Miss Lindsay, in what direction you travel? It may lie in my power to insure you safe conduct."

"I seek your general, Lord Cornwallis, on matters of private concern," replied Mildred, "and if you could afford me an unquestioned passage it would be a favor that I should gratefully acknowledge." Tarleton replied quickly: "It will be a pleasure to me; I will leave an escort behind me under the command of a trusty officer, who will conduct you by the safest and easiest journey to headquarters. As a parting request, will you do me the justice to say that Tarleton is not such a graceless sinner as his enemies have sometimes represented him?"

Lord Cornwallis started for North Carolina on the 8th of September of that year, and for a time his headquarters were at the Waxhaws, on the border. He occupied a small farm-house, and while engaged one morning with one of his officers in inspecting some documents an aid handed him a letter. Cornwallis broke the seal, scanned its contents, and learning that a lady under a special escort from Tarleton wished to speak with him, ordered that she be conducted at once into his presence. When the formal introduction was over, Mildred Lindsay asked permission to converse with his lordship in private, and accompanied by her brother Henry they entered a small parlor. Mildred then proceeded to state the object of her visit, and to defend Butler from the charge of having contrived a plan to carry her father from the Dove Cote or kill him, which she pronounced a malicious falsehood; she pleaded for Butler's life with an eloquence that bewildered the English general. "This Major Butler is in the service of congress, and your father, Philip Lindsay, is a faithful and persevering loyalist." "Even so," replied Mildred; "yet he is a friend to my father." "Is he related to your family?" "In affection, my lord, and plighted love." "So! Now I apprehend. It is a strange story. Does your father know nothing of this visit?" "He knows nothing even of the nature of the charge against Arthur Butler—he was absent from the Dove Cote when the news reached us." During the conversation Henry managed to acquaint Cornwallis with the name of the suspected author of the slander, and revealed his proposal for the hand of his sister in marriage. Cornwallis smiled as he asked: "What will satisfy your errand hither, Miss Lindsay?" "A word from your lordship that no harm shall befall Arthur Butler beyond the necessary duration of a prisoner of war," was her earnest response. "That is granted you at once," said Cornwallis.

"What next will you have?"

"Simply an unmolested passage hence, beyond your lordship's post," she replied.

"That, too, shall be cared for," said the general.

At that instant an officer entered with a letter from MacDonald, announcing to Cornwallis the escape of Butler, with which event the reader is already acquainted. "The account for the present is balanced, Miss Lindsay," said the commander. "Whatever you have told me in confidence I promise to keep faithfully between ourselves." Then turning to Henry, he said, "You will find a few files of men to conduct you and your party beyond our posts," and he scrawled off a few lines with his pencil on a leaf of his pocketbook, and handing it to the young man, said: "There is a passport which will carry you safe from all intrusion from my people."

Mildred at once started on her homeward route. She had learned that Cornwallis was about to march northerly in the course of invasion, and Horse Shoe advised proceeding rapidly in advance of the British. They took the high road to the town of Charlotte in North Carolina, where she spent the night amid the stir of active warlike preparations to receive Cornwallis. The following night they reached a little farm-house, where to their surprise they met Allen Musgrove and his daughter Mary, through whom they learned that the mill and dwelling on the Ennoree had been destroyed by the British, also that Butler had been recaptured by the enemy. Ramsay had sent his wife and younger children to the care of a relative in Virginia, and with Mary was now on his way to join them. Mildred learned that Butler was not a hundred miles from her, in the neighborhood of Gilberttown, and she resolved to turn in that direction, hoping to learn something of the plans of his captors, and Mary Musgrove begged so earnestly to accompany her that it was thus arranged.

When the party were approaching Gilberttown the night overtook them before they found any woodland cabin for shelter, and they rode on in the darkness for some time, Mildred and Mary side by side. It was finally decided to camp out, and in selecting a spot, Horse Shoe was attracted by a light above the trees which indicated a fire in the neighborhood. Leaving Allen Musgrove with the women he rode forward accompanied by Henry to reconnoitre. From the top of a small hill they saw a party of soldiers gathered about a camp fire. The light shining up the road revealed the travelers, and a horseman was quickly sent to demand their business. It proved to be the "Amherst Rangers" from Virginia, of which Henry Lindsay was corporal. Stephen Foster was there, and the meeting was a joyous one. Mildred's party were provided with rude accommodations, and next day rode through a tiresome mountain district with the soldiers, to the village where Butler had been confined.

*(To be continued)*

## THE UNITED STATES IN PARAGRAPHS

[Continued from page 390]

### CALIFORNIA

1800-1814. José de Arrelaga, governor.

1800. The increasing wealth of the missions attracts American merchants who open trade along the coast, more or less, in defiance of Spanish authority. Among the pioneer ships were the *Enterprise* of New York, Ezekiel Hubbell, master; the *Hazard*, Rowan, master; the *Lelia Byrd* of Salem, Shaler, master; and the *Alexander*, Brown, master. Estimated white population, 1,800.

1802, February. First known assay of silver made at Monterey from a vein discovered near that place by Ignacio Ortéga.

1803. Official returns show eighteen missions and 15,562 Indian converts.

March 21. The *Lelia Byrd* is fired upon at San Diego for violation of port regulations. She engages the forts and escapes to sea.

May. The *Alexander* enters San Francisco bay, being the second American vessel to pass the "Golden Gate."

1804, September 17. Mission at Santa Inés founded by Antonio Calzada and José Romualdo Gutierrez.

November 16. By royal decree the province is divided into Nueva California and Antigua.

1806. Explorations of the interior, and threatened complications with the Russians at the north.

March 24. A midnight earthquake

cracks the mission walls at Santa Barbara. Arrival at San Francisco of Rézanoff in the first Russian ship from Sitka. (See Bret Harte's poems.)

1808, June and July. Violent earthquakes at San Francisco.

1810. At the end of the decade the missionaries had made about 22,000 nominal converts, and the agricultural prosperity of the province was phenomenal. Estimated white population, 2,130.

1811. Revolution in New Spain (Mexico) cuts off the usual supplies, and leads to dependence on foreign commerce.

1812. A Russian post established at Ross, eighteen miles north of Bodga bay (maintained till 1841).

December 8. Severe earthquake at San Juan Capistrano; the church, the finest in California, thrown down and many lives lost. Other shocks followed, lasting through several months.

1814-1815. José Argüello, governor.

1815-1822. Pablo Vincent de Sola, governor.

1815. Estimated wealth of the missions, about \$500,000.

1818, November 20. The *Argentina* and *Santa Rosa Libertad*, under Captain Hypolite Bouchard, attack Monterey with a view to wresting the province from Spain. After several successful raids they withdraw.

1822. Secularization of the province by the Mexican government.

1822, April 9. On the declaration of Mexican independence, California acquiesces; Sola, the Spanish governor, joining the movement.

November. Don Louis Argüello chosen as the first Mexican governor.

1825-1831. José Maria de Echeandia, governor.

1826. A party of American trappers under Jedediah S. Smith reach California overland.

1829. Mutiny of soldiers at Monterey under one Solis, a convict; revolt subdued by the Mexican governor.

1830. Estimated white population, 4,250.

1831-1832. Manuel Victoria, governor.

1831. Governor Victoria, having rendered himself obnoxious, is deposed by violence.

The official report shows twenty-one missions and 18,683 Indian converts.

1832-1833. Pio Pico, governor.

1833-1835. José Figueroa, governor.

1835, summer. One Richardson, an Englishman, establishes a trading tent on Yerba Buena Cove, now San Francisco.

1835-1836. Political strife culminating in the Alvarado revolution in November. José Castro, governor.

1836, January to April. Nicolas Gutierrez, governor; April to August, Mariano Chico, governor; August to November, Gutierrez again.

1836-1842. Juan B. Alvarado, governor.

1836 (summer). Jacob P. Leese, an American, erects a frame building and

opens a general trading business at Yerba Buena.

1839. Sutter's fort (now Sacramento) established by John A. Sutter, a Swiss settler.

1840. Missions discontinued. Estimated white population, 5,780.

1841. The Russians withdraw from California.

1842-1845. Manuel Micheltoreno, governor. A state of quasi independence by California is maintained, but an understanding with Mexico is at last reached with Pio Pico as governor.

1842, October 20. Acting under a misapprehension, Commodore Jones, U. S. N., commanding the Pacific squadron, occupies Monterey and hoists the American flag, meeting no resistance. He almost immediately withdraws and apologizes.

1844. Thomas O. Larken appointed United States consul at Monterey. His name is most honorably connected with the early American period of state history.

1845. Captain John Charles Frémont (afterwards general) with an escort of about sixty men enters California, nominally on a surveying expedition, but defies Mexican authority.

1846, May 9. Lieutenant G. Mespie, a secret emissary from Washington, overtakes Frémont at Klamath lake, and delivers to him verbal instructions, the exact nature of which is unknown.

May 13. War declared between the United States and Mexico; cause, boundary disputes and Mexican trespass on the high seas. (The news reaches California in June.)

June 14. A party of Americans, act-



ing under instructions from Frémont, take possession of Sonoma, and raise a flag with the device of a bear painted in berry juice (the bear flag republic).

June 24. A Californian force advances against Sonoma, but is driven off by the Americans, losing two killed and several wounded.

June 25. Frémont joins the "bear flag" camp, and takes part in the skirmishing that follows, until war is formally declared between the United States and Mexico.

July 7. Bombardment and capture of Monterey by the United States frigate *Savannah*. Commodore Sloat proclaims California to be part of the United States.

July 9. The United States frigate *Portsmouth*, Captain Montgomery, takes possession of San Francisco, communicates with Frémont, and raises the American ensign.

July-August. Commander John D. Sloat, U. S. N., military governor.

Estimated population at the time of American acquisition, 8,000 to 12,000, mainly adventurous pioneers.

1847-1849. Colonel Richard B. Mason, military governor, followed by General Bennet Riley (April to December).

1847, January 9. First number of the *California Star* published at Yerba Buena.

January-March. Colonel John C. Frémont, U. S. A., military governor.

March-May. General Stephen Kearney, military governor.

August or September. In partnership

with Sutter, James Wilson Marshall of New Jersey begins to build a saw-mill at Coloma.

August-January. Commodore Richard F. Stockton, U. S. N., military governor.

1848. Estimated gold production for the year, \$1,000,000.

1848, January 24. Marshall finds particles of gold in the "tail race," and doubtfully mentions the fact to his companions.

January 25. He finds a larger piece of supposed gold in the race, but has no certain means of testing it.

January 28. Marshall reaches the fort, and with the aid of the *American Encyclopædia* he and Sutter apply convincing tests—gold was discovered!

February. In spite of an attempt to keep the discovery secret, it leaks out.

March 7. Isaac Humphrey, a Georgia miner, reaches the "diggings."

March 9. Humphrey builds a rocker and inaugurates the washing out of gold by machinery.

July 4. Mexico cedes California to the United States for \$15,000,000.

1849-1851. Peter H. Burnett, governor.

1849. News of the gold discovery spreads east and west, and the rush for the mines begins by land and sea.

February 28. The *California*, from New York, reaches San Francisco with the first steamship load of gold hunters.

July 18 (about). The first overland party of gold seekers reaches Sacramento.

Chas. Ledyard Norton.

(To be continued)

## NOTES

LANGUAGE IN HISTORY—A little work has just been given to the public, entitled *A Pathfinder in American History*, which will be of great service to teachers and pupils. The following quotation carries with it a moral: "The class in history had reached the battle of Lexington and Concord. The teacher told the pupils to imagine themselves as living in one of these towns at the time of the battle, and be prepared to write a friend a letter dated the day after the British were driven back to Boston. In this letter they were to give an account, just as vividly as they could, of their personal experiences on the day when these stirring events took place. Very interesting accounts were placed in the hands of one boy, who had a few days before been as silent as a statue (when told to write about a certain subject about which he had persistently and sullenly said, 'I don't know what to write'), and the result awaited with interest. This was intensified tenfold when the letter was read. It was full of life-like pictures, and showed that the writer had in imagination lived amid the scenes which in glowing language he described. The boy had something to say, and he said it."

JEFFERSON'S PROPHECY ONE CENTURY AGO—A census taken in 1790 gives us the number of inhabitants of the United States as a little under four millions. Of

these, seven hundred and fifty thousand—nearly one-fifth of the whole population—were negroes. Of the remainder, the ancestors of eight-tenths were probably English, and most of the others spoke English and were a homogeneous part of the community. . . . The intellectual life of people was little developed. Schools had not sensibly improved since colonial times. The graduating classes of all the colleges in 1789 count up to about one hundred and seventy. There were but two schools of medicine in the country, and no regular school of law. In one department of literature alone were the Americans eminent: the state papers of public men such as Washington, Hamilton, and Jefferson are written with the force and directness of the best school of English. . . . In economic conditions the United States were little more advanced than had been the colonies. The country abounded in natural resources. Yet it was little easier to get from the sea to Lake Erie or to the Ohio than it had been forty years before. It seemed impossible that a country could be held together when it was so large that a courier might be two months on his way from the seat of government to the most distant frontier; and Jefferson predicted that it would be a thousand years before the country would be thickly populated as far west as the Mississippi.—*Professor Hart's Epochs of American History.*

QUERIES

**PATRIOTIC PURPOSE**—What is the highest and noblest patriotic purpose of the present hour?

CALENDAR

TACOMA, WASHINGTON

**BISHOP WILLIAM R. WHITTINGHAM**—I wish to learn something of the family of the late bishop of Maryland, William Rollinson Whittingham. Had he any daughters? If so, please favor me with their married names. I am also anxious to learn the married names of his sisters.

E. P. C.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

**CLAYPOOL**—Can any one give me the address of descendants of Jesse Claypool, who went from Hardy county, Virginia, about 1770 or 1780, to Bourbon county, Kentucky? Would like copy of family record of all Claypools, Claypooles, or Claypoles, and their descendants. Readers will confer a favor by sending address of any Claypools they know of.

EDWD. A. CLAYPOOL

NASHPORT, OHIO

REPLIES

**WILLIAM PENN'S RENT** [xxviii, 316, 395]—In reply to P. W. Clark's query, I would state that the "Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania" granted by Charles the Second to William Penn, says the grant shall be held: "In free and comon Socage by fealty only for all services, and not in Capite or by Knights service, Yeelding and paying therefore to vs, our heirs and successors, two beaver skins to bee delivered att our said Castle of Windsor, on the first day of Januarie, in every yeare; and also the fifth parte of all Gold and Silver Oare, which shall from time to time happen to be found within the Limitts aforesaid cleare of all Charges," . . . *Verb. et lit. et punct.* This charter is dated "at Westminster, the fourth day of March, in the Three and Thirtieth Yeare of our Reigne," meaning thereby March 4, 1682. Evidently the merry monarch counted in the years from 1649

to 1660 in his three and thirty years of "our reigne," though, odds fish, he was not reigning much during that period.

DAVID FITZGERALD

WASHINGTON CITY

**THE MOUND-BUILDERS** [xxviii, 394]—In answer to the query in your November number, although not claiming to be an antiquarian, your correspondent has a theory. Is it not probable—yes, quite possible—that the mound-builders of Ohio and New Jersey were the ancient Aztecs of Mexico? This nation was known to have been more civilized than any of the aborigines of North America. In defense of my theory, let me briefly advance a few quotations from learned authorities—from Lord Kingsborough on the antiquities of Mexico: a translation of *Historia General de Nueva España* by Father Sahagan; and *Aglío, Antiquities of Mexico*, published in Lon-

don, 1830 and 1834. I find that the Aztecs were first known as a tribe in "about 1160 of our aera." The name Mexico is a Spanish corruption of the Aztec god of war, Mexitli. In A.D. 1352 they first chose a king, built a town, and established laws for their kingdom, etc. Montezuma, the first king of that name, was the great legislator of the Aztecs. He built a great *teocalli* (or temple for idol-worship), made several important conquests, and, after the great inundation which took place in A.D. 1446, ordered the construction of a magnificent dyke nine miles long and sixteen and a half feet wide. In a succession of wars the Aztec dominion extended over all the country comprising the modern districts of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, and Valladolid. Humboldt says this was a territory of from eighteen thousand to twenty thousand square leagues. But under Montezuma II. the government degenerated into a complete despotism. The Aztecs were a warlike nation. They had three military orders; viz., those of the princes, of the eagle, and of the American tiger, or *ocelot*. The first was the most honorable; indeed, a kind of knight. For defensive arms they had the shield, cuirass, and helmet. They knew how to work metals, for these shields were covered with plates of copper, silver, and gold. For offensive weapons they had slings, bows, spears, pikes, clubs, and swords. The edge of their swords was of obsidian (or volcanic glass). The first blow from a sword was terrible, but it was then rendered useless. The judi-

cial system of the Aztecs showed no small degree of civilization. A supreme judge, called *cihuacoatl*, decided definitively in all matters, both civil and criminal. He appointed some of the inferior judges, and also the collectors of the revenues. In their towns there were officers who patrolled and watched during the night. The criminal laws were very severe. Treason, voluntary homicide, robbery of gold or silver, theft in the market-place, adultery, and incest were the crimes visited with the utmost rigor of the law. The right of private property was fully understood among the Aztecs. The lands were held by different tenures. Some possessed them in full right, and were allowed to transfer them by sale or demise. The common lands were cultivated in common, and the produce was deposited in storehouses, from which all the inhabitants were supplied gratis, according to their wants.

Under the words "Aztec," or "Mound-builders," in any English or American encyclopedia, much valuable and interesting information can be obtained. And if I am not correct in my theory in supposing the Aztecs to be the mound-builders of Ohio, let some learned antiquary give (through your columns) some better and fuller information—something new—on the subject. I think exiles or wandering companies of this nation traveled north and northeast, and lived (perhaps many years) where these mounds have been found.

C. H. GARDINER

SHELTER ISLAND

## SOCIETIES

**NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—** The stated meeting for November was held on Tuesday evening, the 1st instant, the president, the Hon. John A. King, in the chair. The paper of the evening, on the "Portraits of Columbus," was read by the Hon. Charles P. Daly, LL.D., illustrated by thirty-four lantern views.

The society has received for its gallery a fine portrait, painted by Huntington, of the late Admiral Samuel L. Breese, U.S.N. Mr. John Austin Stevens presented an interesting relic of the War of the Revolution, the military sash worn by his grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel Ebenezer Stevens, at Saratoga and Yorktown.

**THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY** listened on the 18th of October to an interesting paper from Augustine D. Jones, LL.D., on the "Life of Moses Brown," who was a member of the legislature that gave Brown university its charter. It was Moses Brown who, in company with Samuel Slater, carried through the Arkwright invention, and he was a founder of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Providence Athenaeum, the Abolition Society, the Rhode Island Bible Society, and the Rhode Island Peace Society.

On the evening of the first of November the society was entertained with an extremely interesting lecture on "Some Leaves from the Maritime History of Bristol," by Professor W. H. Munro. He said Rhode Island was engaged more largely in the slave trade in early times

than any of the other colonies. "The vessels which sailed to Africa were small. Rum-distilling played a large part in this trade. Molasses from the West Indies was turned into rum, and Bristol found it profitable. Arrived on the coast, this rum was promptly turned into slaves." Everybody in Rhode Island was more or less engaged in the slave trade, and the Bristol captains found it exceedingly profitable. Simeon Potter, 1720-1806, who was for half a century a prominent figure in Bristol history, commanded a privateer and spent the early part of his life on the sea, and about his name many romantic stories have been collected, the principal of which tells of a gallant attack upon an armed town and the securing of a large amount of silver plate after a desperate struggle. On his return to his native town Captain Potter became a leader among his townsmen, and when the old warrior died Bristol witnessed such a funeral procession as was never before seen.

On one of his West India voyages Captain Potter brought back a young man, Mark Antony De Wolf, who for half a century was a leader in Bristol affairs. Two of his descendants, John and James De Wolf, also gained much prominence in the commercial annals of Bristol. James De Wolf's history reads like a romance; everything he touched turned to gold. He followed the sea when young, but afterwards retired. He served as representative from Bristol for twenty-seven years. John De Wolf was also a renowned sailor and captain, and his journey to St. Petersburg is a re-



markable and interesting story. When the war with England was declared, in 1812, Bristol was at the height of her commercial power. James De Wolf seized the opportunity to fit out a privateer, *The Yankee*, against the foreign power. The first cruise of less than three months netted its owner over \$700 for each share. On the last cruise five prizes were taken. One of these sold for \$70,000. In a three years' service *The Yankee* had taken into Bristol a cold million of dollars. It was an exultant Bristol that the visitor saw for years after. The privateer's prizes for many years were sailed from Bristol.

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THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY—The first meeting of the season was held at the rooms of the society, twenty-three West Forty-fourth street, on Friday, October 14, at eight o'clock. After the transaction of the usual routine business, an address was delivered by Hon. Thomas L. James, ex-postmaster-general of the United States, on "The New York Post Office and Some of its Early Postmasters."

As General James was postmaster at New York for some years before taking charge of the postal department of the government, he had enjoyed special facilities for investigating the subject, and his paper was an extremely interesting and valuable account of the rise and growth of the postal service in the me-

ropolis, and of the primitive methods of transporting the mails in the early days of the Republic as compared with the accuracy and precision of the present system. At the conclusion of the paper remarks were made by Rev. Ashbel G. Vermilye, D.D., Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, and Mr. E. A. Hurry; and Mr. Edward F. De Lancey gave some delightful reminiscences of the foreign mail service in his boyhood days.

The library of the society has received some valuable accessions during the summer, and can be consulted any week-day afternoon from two until five o'clock by any one bearing a card of introduction from a member.

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THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY held a very interesting commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, October 21, 1892, at St. Paul. The exercises were in the hall of the house of representatives, and a large audience was present, composed of the principal citizens of the state. Hon. Alex. Ramsey, the president of the society, acted as the president of the day. An epic poem on the discovery by Columbus was read by Hon. H. L. Gordon, and the historical oration was delivered by Hon. H. W. Childs. Both were able and interesting efforts. Orchestral music enlivened the proceedings. The whole occasion was a pleasant one, and was much enjoyed by the audience.

## BOOK NOTICES

**EPOCHS OF AMERICAN HISTORY. FORMATION OF THE UNION, 1750-1829.** By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, PH.D. 16mo, pp. 278. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1892.

Each volume in the valuable series under the general title of "Epochs in American History," of which Dr. Hart is the editor, is intended to be complete in itself, and to furnish an account of the period it covers with sufficient fullness for the general reader or student. For details or more exhaustive studies, bibliographies are conveniently placed at the head of the chapters. The author explains his plan in his preface—that of "the study of causes rather than of events, the development of the American nation out of scattered and inharmonious colonies, the throwing off of English control, the growth out of narrow political conditions, the struggle against foreign domination, and the extension of popular government." Dr. Hart's model work is concisely written, and more than fulfils his promises. He gives a brief chapter on "Inherited institutions," one on "Colonial development of English institutions," and then treats the local government of the colonies. The causes of the Revolution are clearly and cleverly condensed into a few pages, and the events of the Revolution—the period from 1775-1783—are the subject of one entire chapter. The physical, social, and political conditions under which the government of the United States was established are forcibly shown to the reader. "The boundary lines were then in confusion from the mouth of the St. Croix river to the head of the Connecticut, and no progress had been made towards settling them. The water-line through the St. Lawrence and the Lakes was still unadjusted. It was found that the headwaters of the Mississippi lay to the south of the Lake of the Woods, so that there was a gap on the northwest. On the south Spain disputed the right of Great Britain to establish the boundary, insisted that her own (England's) undoubted settlements lay within the territory claimed by the United States, and declined to grant the free navigation of the lower Mississippi to the sea. Still more humiliating was the presence of British garrisons at Fort Niagara, Detroit, and other points within the undisputed boundaries of the United States." Such important information, for instance, brought intelligently into one paragraph, often does more to enlighten and broaden the young mind than whole chapters of fine historical writing crowded with documents and details. The maps in the work are singularly useful even to adults. There are five of these, which are alone worth the price of the volume.

**CÆSAR. A History of the Art of War among the Romans . . .** with a detailed account of the campaigns of Caius Julius Cæsar. By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE, U.S.A. 8vo, pp. 789. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1892.

Colonel Dodge's "Great Captains," when the series of six volumes is complete, will be an enduring monument of conscientious study and industry. We have reviewed in these columns "Alexander" and "Hannibal," the two volumes already bringing the history of the art of war down to about one century and a half before the Christian era. The present volume continues the story to the fall of the Roman Empire, with detailed accounts of the Gallic and civil wars, and there are in preparation "Gustavus Adolphus," "Frederick the Great," and "Napoleon." Altogether the series will present in full yet concise shape a study of the great campaigns of the world from the dawn of trustworthy history almost to the introduction of what are now known as "arms of precision"; for rifled firearms were in use in the first Napoleon's day, though not generally employed as military weapons until afterwards. Colonel Dodge's work has of course been mainly in the line of research among classical authorities and their modern translations, but the original bent of his mind is evident throughout in the independent comparisons and conclusions drawn from the often contradictory statements of different authorities, and from his intelligent presentation of situations that are in doubt owing to the possibility of different translations from original sources of information. The present volume contains 275 charts, plans of battles and the like, with numerous illustrations comprising portraits, pictures of engineering devices, weapons, and camps, making altogether a fascinating study of that art that more than any other has shaped the destinies of mankind.

**JEAN BAPTISTE LE MOYNE: SIEUR DE BIENVILLE. 1680-1768.** By GRACE KING. 16mo, pp. 330. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1892.

The French governor of Louisiana and founder of New Orleans was such an important character in early American history that this choice little volume will be cordially welcomed. The author has had access to the rich historical French library of Tulane university of Louisiana, and has made such good use of that and other opportunities for studying the career of Bienville, that a most satisfactory biography is

the result. Bienville was but five years old when he lost his father, and at ten was completely orphaned. At seventeen he is mentioned as a midshipman. At twenty, in 1700, he constructed a fort fifty-four miles above the mouth of the Mississippi river, and in 1701, at the age of twenty-one, he succeeded through the death of Sauvole to the direction of the little colony, the seat of which was transferred to Mobile. Bienville received no written instructions from Iberville, as Sauvole did, and the author tells us he seems to have made only verbal reports at this period. Glimpses are obtained of Bienville, however, in his crude fort, through the casual mention of it by others. We find in this volume a graphic description of Bienville's explorations along the Mobile river, beginning with the little islands that studded its mouth. He found the island that held concealed the figures of the ancient gods renowned among all the tribes round about—the gods to whom the Mobilians used to come yearly with sacrificial offerings. "The myth was that they had descended from heaven, and to touch them was to suffer the penalty of instant death. It took no less a bribe than a gem to induce the Indian guide to reveal the site of the destroyed sanctuary. He did it by walking backwards, and would not approach nearer than ten paces. Bienville then searched until he found the figures on a hillock near the village, among the caves. There were five—a bear, an owl, a man, a woman, and a child, all made of plaster. Bienville brought them to Iberville, who thought them to be the work of some of De Soto's Spaniards. He kept them by him and took them to France with him, much to the surprise of the Indians, who could not account for his temerity or continuance in life."

The book is interesting throughout. We learn that Louisiana, with its elemental discords, was but a miniature reflection of the greater province of Canada; and we are constantly confronted with the picturesque features of those early struggles to sustain colonies and with the inhabitants found in the wilderness. The publishers, Dodd, Mead and Company, have included this work in their popular series of historical books, which are published at the uniform price of \$1 per volume.

**THE DUCHESS OF BERRY AND THE COURT OF CHARLES X.** By IMBERT ST. AMAND. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

M. de Saint Amand's "Famous Women of the French Court" bids fair to have almost as marked success in its English translation as in the French original. The volumes already published in this country cover the lives of Marie Antoinette, Josephine, and Marie Louise, and the present volume introduces the group that

presents the court of the Restoration. Most interesting are the opening chapters, describing the accession of Charles X., and the ceremonies attending the burial of his predecessor, Louis XVIII., in the royal vault of Saint Denis, where for centuries each French monarch lay in state, waiting for his successor to die and be placed in turn upon the couch of honor, an order of things rudely interrupted by the Napoleonic dynasty, and now, perhaps, forever discontinued in the light of the republic.

The life of the Duchess de Berry is intimately concerned with that of the gallant and popular but unfortunate Charles X. and his family, including the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême. This period of French history has been somewhat overshadowed by the more exciting events that preceded it, but it is none the less interesting on that account; and the lives of the two women most conspicuous in the court circles of the day are as entertaining as any romance.

#### THROUGH ARCTICS AND TROPICS:

*Around the World by a New Path, for a New Purpose.* By HARRY W. FRENCH. 4to, pp. 318. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

A book of adventure for boys, full of illustrations, and calculated to inspire the youthful heart with a love for the sea and its possibilities for exploration and achievement. The pictures are gathered from many different sources, and graphically present scenes from all lands and oceans, the context ingeniously carrying the reader from clime to clime as the young heroine passes from high latitudes to low latitudes and across nearly all degrees of longitude, till finally she is brought to her own through the efforts of her equally youthful knights errant.

#### ITINERARY OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.

From June 15, 1775, to December 23, 1783. By WILLIAM S. BAKER. 8vo, pp. 334. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1892.

The material which forms this volume was originally published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, and has since been enriched with additional notes and illustrating facts. It opens with an account of the ceremonies on June 15, 1775, when Washington was unanimously chosen commander-in-chief of the continental army by ballot. On the following day, June 16, Washington was informed by President John Hancock of his appointment, and requested to accept. His reply of acceptance follows, of which John Adams comments in a letter to Elbridge Gerry, saying: "There is something charming to me in the conduct of Washington. A gentleman of one of the first fortunes upon the continent, leaving his delicious retirement, his family and

friends, sacrificing his ease, and hazarding all in the cause of his country! His views are noble and disinterested. He declared, when he accepted the mighty trust, that he would lay before us an exact account of his expenses, and not accept a shilling for pay."

This very acceptable work before us extends over the period from 1775 to December 23, 1783, and all who are familiar with the remarkable series of events in which Washington figured and was concerned, and which have affected the fortunes of millions of human beings, will understand and appreciate what such a volume must necessarily be. It is edited with critical care; the explanatory paragraphs and quotations from contemporary correspondence are just what are needed for the reader's quick and complete understanding of the various situations recorded. The volume is printed on elegant paper, with wide margins and uncut edges; the type is fine and clear, and the work is very handsomely bound. We predict that it will find its way into the homes of all true Americans.

**DELIGHTS OF HISTORY: THE STORY OF COLUMBUS.** By ELIZABETH EGGLESTON SEELYE. With ninety-nine illustrations by ALLEGRA EGGLESTON. Edited, with an introduction, by EDWARD EGGLESTON. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1892.

In this charming book by Mrs. Seelye, the daughter of Dr. Eggleston, we have a narrative of the life of Columbus that is wholly unencumbered by the ponderous discussions of the pros and cons of controverted historical points, such as tire the ordinary reader without enlightening, but a work that is strictly conformed to the facts as interpreted by the best ancient authorities and reinterpreted through the latest researches and publications of modern writers. It is a book for general reading, and it is crowded with welcome information about Columbus in what the author believes to be his real character. Dr. Eggleston writes the introduction, in which he says: "To paint the discoverer in the darkest colors is accounted nowadays an evidence of scholarship. But the pessimistic and destructive mode of judgment is as far from being scientific as the now discarded romantic treatment, while it is much less agreeable." Dr. Eggleston gives Columbus the credit of being a great fifteenth century man, but he dwells upon his faults as if they should be kept constantly before the mind, even while the great navigator is showing his power to consecrate himself to one great achievement. "No other navigator of his time had conceptions so bold or a pertinacity of pursuit so unflagging. Let us judge him fairly and by the

standards of his age, and honor him for what he was and did, without censuring him that he was not something else."

Mrs. Seelye writes in an easy, flowing style, and manages her facts with much skill. The account of the shipwreck of Columbus is an example. "It was Christmas eve (1492). The sea was as calm as the water in a porringer, to use the words of Columbus. The admiral had not slept for two days and a night, so he left the helm in the hands of an experienced pilot and went to bed about eleven o'clock. Columbus was no sooner asleep than the helmsman turned the rudder over to a boy, and went to sleep himself. Meantime the currents drew the ship slowly toward a sandbank. She touched so softly that there was almost no shock. The boy who was steering felt the helm stop and heard the breakers on the sandbar. He began to cry out. Columbus was on his feet in an instant, and was the first man on deck. The pilot and several sailors ran out next. Columbus ordered them to get into the boat and throw out an anchor astern in order to warp the ship off. Instead of doing this the cowards rowed for the *Niña*, which was half a league away." The graphic descriptions of the visit to Columbus of the Indian king, and the feast on shore when Columbus was an invited guest, are alive with interest. "The king ate very slowly, washed his hands when done, and rubbed them with scented herbs. The feast consisted of coney, or little rabbits, fish, fruits, and cassava bread." The house in which Columbus was entertained on shore was carpeted with palm leaves. Columbus named the fort built here La Navidad, or the Nativity, because he had been wrecked there on Christmas eve.

The storm on the return voyage forms a chapter of much interest. Columbus, fearing he should never see Spain again, wrote an account of what he had discovered on parchment, wrapped it in a waxed cloth, and put it in an empty barrel, which he caused to be carefully headed and thrown into the sea. Then he wrote another account of his voyage and put it in an empty cask, which he placed on the high poop of his ship, so that, should she go down, the cask would float off, and stand a chance of being picked up. The *Niña* finally came in sight of one of the Azores, but meeting with a bad reception there, rushed on towards Spain, reaching a point in Portugal, near Lisbon, in the early part of March.

This volume will be found admirably adapted for evening readings by the fireside, and in the club or the class room. It will instruct without weariness, while affording suggestive topics for discussion and further inquiry. As a Christmas gift nothing could be more acceptable. It is printed on fine paper, in clear, large type, and very daintily bound.



**UNDER SUMMER SKIES.** By CLINTON SCOLLARD. With illustrations by Margaret Landers Randolph. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 1892.

The streets and bazaars of Cairo, and the streets of Bologna, are very cleverly sketched in this engaging volume, the reader being converted for the time into a veritable Egyptian traveler, threading his way through Cairo's main thoroughfare on a fair winter's morning, or trying to see Bologna's leaning towers by starlight—perhaps pausing among Bologna's arcades when the sun beats down scorchingly. In the second chapter we are given a pen-picture of high noon in Cairo, and in the third we are shown both the night and the day in the city of the caliphs. Then we are conducted round about Cairo, and find that Heliopolis, which was the City of the Sun, and the city of obelisks, is a pleasant excursion. The author says: "Over the spot where the city stood the white-bloomed Egyptian clover now waves. But one of its stately monuments remains. Near this we found a patient ox turning a great water-wheel, which sent a clear and copious stream to irrigate the flowering fields." One chapter is entitled "Sixteen Miles on Yankee Doodle," and the reader smiles at the information with which the chapter opens, that "Yankee Doodle was the name of a donkey, whose master was an Arab boy, with sparkling dark eyes, a voluble tongue, and a pair of legs most remarkably nimble. It was the last day in February that I bestrode Yankee Doodle, and with Mehemet running in the rear, armed with a long piece of dried sugar-cane, started off at an easy lope for Sakara." "Going by Gondola to Murano" is a very entertaining chapter; we take a "Trip to Tivoli," ascend Vesuvius, and visit innumerable places in Egypt, Palestine, Italy, and the Alps in our easy-chairs at home. This is one of those admirable books of travel that give rare entertainment as well as instruction.

**AMERICA: ITS GEOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.** 1492-1892. By WALTER B. SCAIFE, Ph.D. (Vienna). 8vo, pp. 176. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1892.

This excellent work comprises six lectures delivered to graduate students of the Johns Hopkins university, with a supplement, containing some thirty-six pages, entitled, "Was

the Rio del Espiritu Santo of the Spanish Geographers the Mississippi?" The volume opens with a treatise on "The Development of the Atlantic Coast in the Consciousness of Europe," a theme just now of uncommon interest to all students and investigators, and it is here most ably presented and discussed. The second lecture is devoted to the "Development of Pacific Coast Geography," showing how and by whom the great unknown sea was discovered, and tracing with more or less detail the growth of knowledge in relation to the western coast of North America. The third of these valuable essays has for its text, "Geography of the Interior and Polar Regions." In all the countries first settled by Europeans we find the reason in the fact that man had there first discovered wealth-producing articles. The early voyagers are all marshaled before the reader in one way and another in these pages. The early maps are discussed, with their curious defects, and we see, as in a panorama, their gradual improvement. In Champlain's map of 1632, for instance, the St. Lawrence rises in Lake St. Louis; in a map of the region of Maryland in 1635, the west is turned towards the top. Says the author: "Look upon a map of the great West, of the last century or of only half a century ago, and on one of the present day, and behold the evidences of the work of man; for nature during that period has remained practically the same, and all the immeasurable difference there observable is due to human energy." The fourth lecture is called "Historical Notes on Certain Geographical Names," notably America, Brazil, and Canada. The fifth is devoted to the "Development of American National and State Boundaries"; and the sixth, to "Geographical Work of the National Government." In the matter of geographical names, Dr. Scaife gives what he believes the true genesis of the geographical term America, a name proposed in an obscure town of Lorraine for the northeastern coast of South America. The subject of the boundaries is one not easily grasped in one lecture, but Dr. Scaife condenses a vast amount of information within its limits. The states had many and bitter quarrels—that between Pennsylvania and Maryland was of ninety years' duration. The charters of Massachusetts and Connecticut had granted to those colonies an extension of their respective north and south boundaries to the Pacific ocean. Thus they came in conflict with Dutch New York, planted directly in their pathway.



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